FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JUNE 1983

PLO

Eight people were killed and 17 others were wounded during a 4 June armed clash between Fatah dissidents and loyalists near Ba'labakk in eastern Lebanon, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The fighting ended after the Syrians gave the warring factions a cease-fire ultimatum and after Palestinian civilians from a nearby refugee camp staged a protest demonstration. The clash had erupted when the loyalists failed to persuade the dissidents to remove an artillery position commanding the Ba'labakk-Shtawrah road, the radio said.

PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir subsequently told journalists in Shtawrah that Fatah is still trying to resolve the dispute within its ranks through peaceful means and that the fate of the dissidents will be decided at the forthcoming Fatah Central Council and Revolutionary Council meetings, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Although Al-Wazir held the dissidents responsible for the clashes near Ba'labakk, the rebel group issued a statement blaming forces loyal to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for shelling its positions and claiming that its fighters were ordered not to return the fire, according to JANA.

Meanwhile, 'Arafat visited Bucharest, Algiers, and Jiddah for talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio and SPA. Commenting on the Al-Biqa' clash in a statement in Algiers reported by APS, the PLO leader deplored the "unfortunate attempt, backed up, financed, and assisted by certain countries and Arab special services." Citing WAFA, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported that 'Arafat recently received a message from CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov stressing the need for PLO unity under its legitimate leadership headed by 'Arafat. Earlier, the Fatah delegation led by Central Committee member Salah Khalaf held further talks with Soviet officials in Moscow, Baghdad Voice of PLO noted.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad held talks on the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East with visiting Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Damascus radio reported. During the discussions, which began on 5 June, Bendjedid stressed Algeria's support for Syria in its struggle against "hostile schemes and plots" and in confronting the designs of Israel and its allies, the radio said. Earlier, after holding talks with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, President al-Asad indicated that Klibi had voiced support for Syria's opposition to the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, according to remarks carried by SANA. Anyone who believes that Syria will accept the agreement must be "out of his mind," the Syrian leader added. Al-Asad also received a message from Soviet leader Andropov, according to Damascus radio. The intensive diplomatic activity in Damascus over the weekend was closely connected with the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and the current crisis within Fatah, Radio Monte Carlo reported citing diplomatic sources in the Syrian capital.

In separate developments, AFP and MENA cited an *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* report that because of last-minute differences between Al-Asad and Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during their recent talks in Tripoli, the two men deferred a planned declaration of Syrian-Libyan union and Al-Asad left Libya without achieving definite results. Another London-based Arab publication, the magazine *Al-Majallah*, reported that Syria has acceded to Soviet requests that it cease supplying Iran with Soviet-made weapons and that it receive fugitive members of the banned Iranian Tudeh Party, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Saudi Arabia

Crown Prince 'Abdallah held talks with Libyan and Syrian leaders over the weekend in the course of a brief tour of Arab countries that is expected to also take him to Iraq and Jordan. Riyadh radio commentaries on 5 June viewed the tour as a resumption of active Saudi efforts to "purify" the Arab atmosphere, call attention to Arab responsibilities, and hold consultations on finding an Arab formula to deal with the current situation in the region. An earlier Radio Monte Carlo report said "informed" sources in Riyadh believe the Kingdom seeks to convince Libya to abandon support for the Fatah rebels and back the Lebanese Government's efforts to extend its sovereignty over all of the country. In Damascus and Baghdad, the sources said, the Crown Prince would seek to revive the Saudi initiative to bring about reconciliation, while his talks with Jordan's King Husayn are expected to focus on the future of Palestinian-Jordanian relations and the need to resume the dialogue between the two sides. According to a 4 June WAKH report, the Saudi efforts are designed to create an atmosphere suitable for holding a tripartite summit in Riyadh, which will include King Fahd, Syrian President Al-Asad, and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, to pave the the way for subsequent bilateral talks between the Syrian and Lebanese leaders.

The crown prince delivered a letter from King Fahd to Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi calling for "joint action to rescue the Arab nation," JANA reported on 4 June. Subsequent SPA reports said the Libyan leader welcomed the Kingdom's efforts on behalf of Arab unity and considered it a "good fraternal initiative." Another SPA report quoted Libya's Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud as saying he attached "great importance" to the visit and hoped that it would be a turning point in the relations between the two countries. In Damascus the crown prince met with Syrian President al-Asad with whom he discussed the "situation in the region and issues of mutual interest," according to Damascus radio.

Lebanon

Shooting of Libyan Charge — 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, the charge d'affaires of the Libyan brotherhood bureau in Beirut, was shot and seriously wounded on 5 June by an assassin who was subsequently arrested by security forces, Beirut radio reported. The Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners claimed responsibility, according to AFP. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon asserted, however, that Ghuqah recently refused a summons to return to Libya and asked Lebanon for political asylum. Monitored Libyan media have thus far not reported the assassination attempt.

Salim visit to Saudi Arabia — There is full agreement on ideas and views between Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Elie Salim announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio on his return to Lebanon after holding talks in Riyadh with Saudi King Fahd. According to Radio Monte Carlo, Fahd stressed the Kingdom's readiness to continue its contacts with Syria to secure the withdrawal of Syrian forces.

Exchanges of Fire — Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged fire in the Al-Biqa' valley on 4 June, according to Jerusalem and Voice of Lebanon radios.

Israel

Military Policy — Israel is "willing to bomb any nuclear reactor for military purposes built by the Arabs," Defense Minister Moshe Arens told his French counterpart Charles Hernu during their recent meeting in Paris. In his remarks, which were reported by DAVAR, Arens informed Hernu that Israel would not hesitate to launch a preemptive strike in order to prevent the Arabs from being equipped with nuclear weapons by France or any other country. Regarding Israel's deployment in Lebanon, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said tension between the IDF and Syria may persist throughout the summer, Jerusalem radio reported. The deputy commander of the Israeli Air Force subsequently warned that if the SAM-5's in Syria are activated against Israeli planes, Israel will have a response to them that will have "strategic significance," according to the radio.

Peace Now Rally — The Peace Now group organized a large rally in Tel Aviv calling for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, ITIM reported on 4 June.

Egypt

While Egypt hopes that it will soon be able to return its envoy to Israel, it cannot do so until Israel, at the very least, begins toimplement its agreement with Lebanon, Jerusalem radio quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali as saying on 3 June.

Iraq

An atmosphere of "deep understanding and true fraternity" characterized the talks held between President Saddam Husayn and visiting Jordanian King Husayn, INA reported on 4 June. The talks in Baghdad dealt with bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and the war with Iran. King Husayn reiterated Jordan's "unwavering" support for Iraq in its struggle, INA added.

Pakistan

A "cordial" atmosphere reflecting a "constructive and positive" attitude characterized the first meeting of the Pakistan-India joint commission in Islamabad, according to Karachi radio on 4 June. Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan and his Indian counterpart, Narashima Rao, expressed confidence that the work of the commission would strengthen mutual understanding and promote cooperation between the two countries. The two sides agreed to improve telecommunications and adopt measures to facilitate travel between the two countries.

Afghanistan

Geneva Talks — The indirect talks on Afghanistan among Pakistan, the USSR, and the DRA are "slow and difficult" Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan said, according to a 4 June AFP report. Speaking at an Islamabad press conference following a meeting of the Indian-Pakistani joint commission, Yaqub Khan said that while "some progress" has been made, the talks in Geneva are "far from agreement" on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

French Doctor To Be Released — The French doctor who was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment by the DRA Government for "collaborating" with Afghan insurgents will be released, AFP reported on 3 June. DRA diplomatic officials in Paris said the doctor was pardoned as a "gesture of good will" toward the French people.

Insurgent Activity — Nearly 90 DRA Government troops were killed and more than 50 captured in an insurgent attack on a large military post in Faryab Province, SPA reported on 5 June citing the AFGHAN ISLAMIC PRESS AGENCY. The insurgents also shot down a helicopter in Balkh Province killing its three-member crew, the report added.

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'Arafat, Khalil al-Wazir Comment on PLO Dispute

NC051652 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Shtawrah, Lebanon, June 5 (AFP) — Fatah, the main grouping of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), will deal with its dissidents "within 10 days," Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander-in-chief of the PLO forces, said here today.

Mr Jihad told AFP that a decision would be taken at forthcoming meetings of the Central Committee and the 70-member Revolutionary Council, likely to take place, according to PLO sources, in eastern Lebanon.

Fatah would "try to deal with the problem peacefully and on the basis of political negotiation avoiding all recourse to violence," he said.

Mr. Jihad said he rejected all accusations against Fatah leaders by the dissidents.

"They said that we approve the Reagan plan (for peace in the Middle East). That is false. We have never approved it," he said.

"They accuse us of having taken the decision to pull out of Lebanon. That is a lie. Such a decision has never been taken.

"They are trying, even unconciously, to destroy the unity of Fatah. They are serving the aims of Israel and the Americans, who want to destroy the PLO."

(In Algiers today PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat told the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE that "certain Arab countries and intelligence services" [words indistinct] financed and aided the "unhappy attempt" in the Al-Biqa' valley, adding "we will now master the situation."

(Mr 'Arafat said he deplored the attempts made by certain Palestinian organisations, supported by certain Arab countries, to worsen the situation.

(The Palestinian leadership had through its supreme military council been able to "thwart these manoeuvres", he said.)

DER SPEIGAL Interviews PLO Dissident Sa'id Musa

LD050421 Hamburg DPA in German 1803 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Hamburg, 4 Jun (DPA) — Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], who is one of the leaders of the rebels within Fatah, has spoken out in an interview with the Hamburg news magazine *Der Spiegal primarily against the good life led by the "leading* functionaries" within the PLO.

"They are corrupt and politically rotten," said Abu Musa, who also gave this as the reason for his separation from Fatah. At the same time he made it clear that the rebels are not "separatists, dissidents or rebels". They feel themselves to be part of the Fatah movement. The quarrels are, moreover, nothing new. "We have been arguing for 7 years," said Abu Musa.

Abu Musa made it clear once again that the rebellion is directed above all against the appointment by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat of two officers who, in the opinion of the rebels, showed themselves to be "dissidents" during the siege of Beirut.Abu Musa also rejected the Arab peace plan of Saudi Arabian King Fahd and the plan for U.S. President Reagan. As a reason for this he said: "No, we do not want to put ourselves in the hands of the Arab potentates, who want to tell us what we should do, although they cannot even deal with their own problems."

He does not see any dependence on Syria in the quarrels with 'Arafat. so long as Syria rejects the Reagan initiative and Syrian tanks stand "with us" against the Israelis, "so long as we have a common goal, we will be (simply) comrades in arms," said Abu Musa in the interview.

AL-KHALIJ on Efforts To Solve Fatah Dispute

GF031540 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 3 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Damascus — *Al-Khalij* has learned that Moscow is making intense but quiet efforts to resolve the current dispute within the Fatah movement. *Al-Khalij* has also learned that the Lebanese National Movement is mediating for the same purpose.

Meanwhile, in a joint statement issued yesterday, the PFLP and the DFLP called for democratic reforms inside Fatah and for ending the role of bureaucrats and bourgeois diplomats and implementing the resolutions of the recent session of the PNC that was held in Algiers.

Opposition members in Fatah stressed that they have no political or organizational relations whatsoever with Libya, Syria, or any other Arab regime.

Jihad Salih, the official spokesman for the group of ColonelAbu Musa [Sa'id Musa Maraqah], said: The statements by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the replies by the Palestinian leadership were meant to settle old accounts that have nothing to do with us at all.

Jihad Salih stressed that Yasir 'Arafat is the leader of the Palestinian revolution on the basis of the political program that was approved by the fourth conference of the Fatah movement, and said: We demand the political and organizational implementation of this program.

He also said: The officers movement is not a military coup. We are against any coup in any Palestinian organization. What we demand is to correct the course of the revolution.

An informed Palestinian source told *Al-Khalij* yesterday that the Soviet Union is having a dialogue with the leadership and opposition in Fatah movement in order to preserve the political and organizational integrity of the movement.

The source added that a Soviet delegation is now present in Damascus and that the chairman and members of the delegation visited Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, in Al-Badawi camp near Tripoli 2 days ago.

Another informed Palestinian source told *Al-Khalij* yesterday that things are still where they are because both sides adhere to their stands.

Al-Khalij has learned that there was major Lebanese and Palestinian political activity in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' valley yesterday. A delegation representing various parties of the National Movement arrived in the valley and met with senior Palestinian officials in Fatah's leadership and in the opposition.

In Damascus, Jihad Salih — the official spokesman for the opposition movement in Fatah — said it is not true that the leadership has withdrawn its decision to freeze Abu Salih's [Nimr Salih's] membership in the Central Committee or that Col Abu Musa has regained his previous position as deputy chairman of the Palestinian operations room.

Jihad Salih told *Al-Khalij* that the opposition's move has nothing to do with any Arab regime. He added: We reject any relationship between the Palestinian revolution and any Arab regime at the expense of the independent Palestinian national decision.

Al-Khalij asked him: Does this apply to Col al-Qadhdhafi and Syria? He answered: We have no relation with Col al-Qadhdhafi: We have no relations with Libya or Syria.

Jihad Salih also said: The current conflict in Fatah has no relation with persons. It is a political conflict that is aimed at correcting the course of the revolution.

He added: George Habash, PFLP secretary general, met with us twice and we realize the good intentions of the remaining groups, but we reject any mediation to resolve the dispute and call for solving it within the framework of the Fatah movement through convening an emergency general conference of the movement.

He also said: We call for convening the emergency general conference of the movement in order to call to account those who deviated from the statute and the political program of the movement, especially those who shook hands with Zionists and established contacts with them, as well as those who deserted and fled but who are still being allowed to remain in their posts by the commander in chief.

He also said: The emergency general conference should be convened and attended by the 500 members who attended the movement's fourth conference 3 years ago.

Jihad Salih was asked: What is your stand on Khalil Al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces? He answered: Our stand on any person in Fatah depends on his stand on the movement's political program and its statutes. Abu Jihad has deviated a lot from the political program.

When asked about their stand on the statements issued by the small Palestinian organizations, he said: Every dispute affects the Palestinian arena. What statements the small organizations issue in support of us express their point of view and we have nothing to do with it at all.

PLO Statement on Musa 'Awwad Reported Defection

JN031818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] A responsible information source of the Palestinian revolution has stated the following:

Concerning reports by various media, particularly Western media, that Brother Abu Akram [Musa 'Awwad] has joined what they call the rebellion within the Fatah movement, we would like to clarify the following points:

1. The Western media and some suspect Arab media are attempting to play up the current problem to create confusion within the Palestinian revolution ranks and their backbone, the Fatah movement; and to entrench the differences in order to split Palestinian ranks.

2. Brother Abu Akram has been participating in the trouble since the beginning. The recent declaration through these media about his joining [the rebellion] is an attempt to place obstacles in front of the Fatah Central Committee efforts to solve the problem through democratic dialogue. Brother Abu Akran has had no organizational connection with the Lebanon command [iqlim lubnan] since the withdrawal from Beirut. The cadres and elements of the Lebanon command have no connection with the media reports.

Monte Carlo: 'Arafat Receives Message From Andropov

JN032025 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2005 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] In a telephone contact with our radio, a Palestinian source said that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] today received a message from CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov. In the message, Andropov reiterated the gravity of the current phase of confronting the imperialist designs, stressing the need to check these designs with a solid stand stemming from the relations between the PLO and Syria. Andropov also stressed the importance of unity in the Palestinian arena under its legitimate leadership, and the PLO Executive Committee led by Yasir 'Arafat.

According to the Palestinian source, Andropov, in his message to Yasir 'Arafat, reiterated the tenacious Soviet stand on the Palestinian people's issue and the PLO, being the vanguard of the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people. The message said that the Soviet Union will always strongly support the PLO to preserve its independent decisionmaking.

AFP on Andropov Message

NC042046 Paris AFP in English 2036 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Tunis, June 4 (AFP) — Soviet Leader Yuriy Andropov, in a message to Palestinian Leader Yasir 'Arafat, has called for a "solid and common position" between Syria and the Palestinian leadership in the Middle East.

The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said today that the message was delivered at an unspecified time to Mr 'Arafat in Damascus by Soviet ambassador to Syria Vladimir Yukhin.

WAFA said the message accepted the gravity of the Middle East situation "deriving from Imperialist-Zionist plans that, in the present circumstances, target the revolution and just cause of the Palestinian people."

Mr Andropov's message called for Syrian-Palestinian solidarity to "consign these plans to defeat," promising continued Soviet support for the Palestine Liberation Organization under Mr 'Arafat's leadership, WAFA said.

Baghdad PLO Radio on Fatah Talks in Moscow

JN031830 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, met in Moscow today with the chairman of the Soviet coordination committee on preparations for convening the international conference on the Palestinian issue to be held in Geneva this year. Reports say that their talks centered on the preparations for the conference, bilateral relations, and the means of promoting them. The Fatah delegation, which is led by Brother Abu Iyad, is continuing its official visit to the USSR. Brother Abu Iyad and his delegation laid wreaths of flowers on the Lenin mausoleum and the unknown soldier monument.

Talks between the Palestinian and Soviet delegations have begun at the headquartes of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. Comrades Aleksandr Dzosokhov, chairman of the committee [title as heard], and (Kordriasev), member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, welcomed the Fatah delegation.

They pointed out the importance of this visit at this particular time when the Palestinian revolution is being exposed to the fiercest imperialist-Zionist offensive aimed at eliminating the PLO, liquidating Fatah's revolutionary and pioneering role in the region, and harming the Palestinian revolution's political achievements.

On behalf of the Fatah command, Abu Iyad expressed heartfelt thanks to the Soviet brothers and comrades for their principled stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle and their backing of our Palestinian revolution's just causes.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Comrade (Sergey Fladimorovich) from the Foreign Ministry; Comrade (Aleksandr Shipilov), chief of the Middle East Department; Comrade (Nobel Othmanov), head of a department in the Foreign Relations Institute of the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade (Yuriy Trojin), secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee .

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Departs for Libya, Syria, Jordan

LD040812 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0746 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Jun (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, left Riyadh this morning for Libya, the first stage of a tour which, in addition to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, includes Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

His royal highness was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Salam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh region; and a number of princes, ministers, and senior civilian and military officials.

Government Working for Syrian-Lebanese Summit

GF040720 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 3 Jun (WAKH) — Press reports indicate here today that Saudi Arabia is currently undertaking serious efforts to create an atmosphere suitable for holding a tripartite summit in Riyadh, which will include Saudi King His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The Paris based magazine *Al-Mustaqbal* has noted today that the Saudi attempt is designed to hold a bilateral summit — after the tripartite summit — to be attended by President al-Asad and President al-Jumayyil to discuss Lebanese-Syrian relations in light of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and to review the effect of the agreement on the relations between Syria and Lebanon. *Al-Mustaqbal* also quoted sources, which it referred to as reliable, as saying that Lebanon will go to the summit with the maximum state of open-mindedness toward Syria.

On the other hand, the magazine reported that a meeting will be held shortly between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Lebanese leader Walid Junblatt, in which the latter will express support for the Lebanese Government and will have most of the proposals he has made in the name of the Druze community in Lebanon fulfilled.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Jidda 5 June

LD051705 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1647 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jun, (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived today in Jidda. He was met by Mecca Governor His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; 'Abd al-'Aziz Jakhdar, chief of royal protocol in Jidda; and a number of officials.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD051930 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1854 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jun (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met this evening with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Current Arab affairs and issues of mutual concern were discussed during the meeting.

Receives Palestinian Expatriates

LD052304 RIYADH SPA in Arabic 2225 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jun (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, received at his place of stay in Jidda sons of the Palestinian community in the Kingdom. 'Arafat explained to the representatives of the Palestinian expatriate community the latest development in the Al-Biqa', confirming the determination of the organization to continue its struggle for the recovery of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

UAE

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives on 1-Day Visit

GF051046 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1027 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAKH) — King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Abu Dhabi from Baghdad today on a 1-day visit to the UAE.

UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received the Jordanian monarch at the airport.

Meeting With Zayid

GF051930 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (QNA) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan met this evening with His Majesty Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal who is currently visiting the UAE in order to exchange views on the current Arab situation and the new events in the region.

The meeting was attended by Lieutenant General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces.

Mubarak, Castro Exchange Cables on Africa Day

NC031528 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received the following congratulatory cable from Cuban President Fidel Castro on the occasion of Africa Day and the anniversary of the OAU's founding: On the occasion of the celebration marking Africa Day and the anniversary of the OAU's founding, I am pleased to convey to your excellency and to the Egyptian people sincerest congratulations.

On this occasion, Cuba reaffirms its support of the just cause of the Namibian people, who are bravely struggling under the leadership of SWAPO to achieve their independence.

Cuba also reaffirms its support of the South African people's struggle against the detested racist regime.

Please accept, Your Excellency, my esteem and regards.

President Mubarak sent the following thank-you cable:

I have received with gratitude your congratulatory cable on the occasion of the celebration marking Africa Day and the anniversary on the foundating of the OAU. Inspired by its national and historical responsibility, Egypt is earnestly seeking, in cooperation with the fraternal African states, various friendly states, and the peace, right, and justice-loving forces, to find just and lasting solutions to the problems of our rising continent within the OAU's framework so that the continent's peoples may enjoy peace, security, and stability.

With my esteem, appreciation, and regards.

Ghali Comments on Talks in Italy, Vatican

NC041237 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] In a statement to our correspondent, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that he handed Pope John Paul a message from President Husni Mubarak dealing with the Palestinian and Lebanese issues and the role which the Vatican can play in solving the Lebanese problem He added that he met with the Italian foreign minister and explained Egypt's stand on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and its efforts to achieve the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr Ghali said that he explained the importance of the European Community playing a role commensurate with the current developments in the Middle East and Lebanon, particularly since the EEC foreign ministers will meet in the FRG on 17 July. He said that the European countries can play this role in view of their relations with all the parties concerned.

Abu Ghazalah Returns From Paris 3 June

NC031947 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1917 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, returned to Cairo this evening from Paris following a 6-day visit to France. During his visit, Abu Ghazalah discussed with French Minister of National Defense Charles Hernu means of boosting cooperation in the sphere of military production in Egypt.

Communiques Issued on 2-5 June War Actions

Communique No 1,111

JN031626 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,111 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 3 Jun 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces have continued their operations at the front against the forces of the spiteful Iranian regime. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Sighting an enemy concentration in front of its forward positions in the Maysan sector, one of our forward units opened fire killing three and destroying one vehicle and one hardware stockpile.

2. One was killed in the area east of Basra.

3. One vehicle and two infantry positions were destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

4. Three infantry positions, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post were destroyed in the central sector of the front.

5. The artillery of the mean Khomeyniite clique today shelled Mandali, Zurbatiyah and their environs causing damage to a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 June 1983

Communique No 1,112

JN041632 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,112 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 Jun 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces, while entering the 34th month of the war the criminal Iranian regime imposed on our proud country and pioneering revolution, stress that they are stronger in confronting the enemies and crushing their attempts. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units opened fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing three and both destroying and setting fire to two ammunition shelters.

2. An Iranian soldier sought refuge with our forward units in the Maysan sector. He ran away from the Iranian regime's tyranny and oppression. He was evacuated to the rear. An enemy vehicle loaded with ammunition was also destroyed in the same sector.

3. One antiaircraft machinegun and two observation posts were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield. Those manning the two observation posts were killed.

4. One was killed in the area east of Basra.

5. Last night and today the suspect Khomeyniite regime shelled Basra and Khanaqin and their suburbs with artillery, damaging some civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 June 1983

Communique No 1,113

JN051650 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,113 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 June 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of rightness, sovereignty, and independence, our victorious Armed Forces continued their daring operations against the expansionist Iranian enemy forces in the operational sectors, with the following results for last night and today:

1. A force of our forward units this morning clashed with an enemy force which tried to approach our positions in the northern sector. Using various types of weapons, our unit managed to kill 11 Iranians and wounded others. The enemy was sighted trying to remove its casualties from the area. The enemy yesterday suffered three dead in the same sector.

2. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in the central operational sector, killing six, and destroying one 106-mm gun and one infantry position.

3. One was killed east of Basra.

4. The spiteful Khomeyniite clique today shelled Zurbatiyah and its environs. The hostile shelling damaged a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 Jun 1983

Jordan's King Husayn Pays Visit to Baghdad

Arrives 4 June

JN041051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived here at noon today at the head of a Jordanian delegation on a short visit to Iraq.

King Husayn was accorded an official reception. Present to welcome His Majesty King Husayn were President Saddam Husayn; 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Vice Presi-

dent Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and other ministers.

The delegation accompanying King Husayn comprises Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; and Court Minister 'Amir Khammash.

Talks With Saddam Husayn

JN041954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn and Jordan's King Husayn held a round of talks here today. The talks dealt with the fraternal bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab region. The two sides also exchanged views on the various international issues of common interest.

President Saddam Husayn reviewed the military situation at the battlefront with the Iranian enemy and the Iraqi forces' high preparedness to repulse any new Iranian aggression.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of deep understanding and true fraternity, King Husayn reiterated Jordan's unwavering support for Iraq in its defense of Arab rights.

The following RCC members attended the talks for Iraq: Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president; Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister. Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, director of the presidential office, and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information and head of the mission of honor accompanying the Jordanian monarch, also attended the talks.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad attended for Jordan.

Leaves Baghdad 5 June

JN050938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — King Husayn of Jordan and his delegation left Baghdad this afternoon at the end of a 2-day official visit to Iraq. During the visit, King Husayn held talks with President Saddam Husayn on the fraternal relations which exist between the two countries and the situation in the Arab region. The two sides also exchanged viewpoints on the various international issues of mutual interest. During the talks, His Majesty King Husayn reiterated Jordan's unswerving support for Iraq in its defense of Arab rights and dignity.

The Jordanian monarch was accorded an official sendoff. Present to see him off were President Saddam Husayn; RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Tasin Ramadan; Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the ministers.

President Receives Romanian Minister 6 June

JN061147 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received George Homostean, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and interior minister, who is currently visiting Iraq.

Homostean conveyed to President Saddam Husayn Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's greetings and wishes of further progress and prosperity to the Iraqi people. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and the possibility of promoting them in all spheres.

Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, director of the presidential office; and the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Salim Returns From Saudi Arabia, Makes Statement

NC051132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim returned to Beirut from Riyadh at 1110. Upon arrival, he stated that Saudi King Fahd displayed complete interests in the situation in Lebanon. In a statement to newsmen at Beirut International Airport, Minister Salim said:

[Begin recording] First, I do not want to make any political statement right now. However, I can say that I went, at his excellency the president's directive, on a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to hold talks with the officials there on the Lebanese issue and the other Arab issues and the relationships between the Lebanese issue and the other Arab issues.

I went to meet with my colleague His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. When I arrived in Jidda, I was told that his majesty the king insisted on talking with me and that he wished to hold talks with the Lebanese foreign minister on the Lebanese and the other issues and that he was particularly interested in what is happening in Lebanon and the effect of what happens in Lebanon on fraternal Syria and the Arab world. My appointments were changed. On Saturday morning, I traveled to Riyadh, where I met with his highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal for the whole morning. We discussed in detail all aspects of the Lebanese issue, Lebanese-Syrian relations, and Lebanese-Arab relations. This discussion was very useful and showed the Kingdom's interest in what is happening in Lebanon and around Lebanon.

We then went to meet with his majesty the king. We met with him for almost the whole afternoon. His majesty the king discussed the Lebanese issue at length. He is fully informed about what is happening in Lebanon. He also has good memories about the time when he used to vacation in Lebanon. He knows Lebanon village by village, and he knows the Lebanese personalities and the Lebanese people closely. I actually found that it was not necessary for me to explain the Lebanese issue and the Lebanese position to his majesty, because he is fully informed about what is happening here.

As you know, his majesty is interested in Lebanon and in every Arab country, and he wants to be sure that what is happening in an Arab country is in the interest of that country and that the relations between any Arab country and the other countries remain the best possible. His majesty the king's task is basically conciliatory. It is the task of uniting the hearts. It is the task of conciliation and love. I think that he is the most suitable in the Arab world today to carry out such a task.

It is useful to say that the Lebanese position is not at all different from his majesty's position, because Lebanon also cares about the interests of every Arab state. Lebanon regards the interests of every Arab state as linked with the interests of the other Arab states and the other Arab issues. To this extent I consider that there is full agreement in the ideas and views between Lebanon and the Kingdom.

We have no doubt that his majesty the king will do his best for Lebanon and for the other Arab issues as well as to ensure the national interests of every state and the interests of all the Arab states. There is a strong link between the interests of every Arab state and the interests of the Arab world as a whole. I repeat what I have said — his majesty the king's position vis-a-vis this important point is the same as that of Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Minister, the Kingdom is said to be conducting behind-the-scenes contacts with the Arab brothers to convene an Arab summit to tackle the situation in Lebanon and other matters in the area. Did you sense any intention by the Kingdom's officials to convene such a summit?

[Answer] We discussed with his majesty all the matters and issues which might have a connection in one way or the other with the current Lebanese situation. But, as I said before, I am not going to make any political statement or take any position, because we are at a sensitive political stage. I do not think it would be correct to elaborate. Thank you. [end recording]

Diplomats Say USSR Accepts Agreement as Fact

NC031750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] While news dispatches report U.S.-Soviet contacts on Lebanon, there are continuous Lebanese-Soviet contacts.

Well-informed diplomatic sources in Beirut have revealed that the contacts that were held with the Soviet Union have shown that Moscow did not originally object to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and that Moscow accepts the fait accompli. The above-mentioned sources have quoted diplomats who met with Soviet officials a few days ago as saying that Soviet officials have gone on record as having shown understanding of the question of the agreement, and that the Soviet Union will not resort to escalating the situation. The diplomatic contacts Lebanon has held via various channels have contributed to this conviction on the part of the Soviet officials.

Al-Wazzan Says Syria Not Requested To Withdraw

NC040815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The newspaper *As-Safir* has interviewed Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the Israeli invasion. Discussing the government's policy, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that there was an opportunity for the Arabs before the ratification of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. However, he expressed the belief that Arab solidarity has lost its initiative. He asked: What joint Arab defense is this when no one supported us?

Considering the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the prime minister regarded it as tantamount to a surgical operation performed on a patient despite his wishes. He said: This agreement was the inevitable means and if there is an alternative, let it be pointed out to us. In this respect, he pointed to the Arab stands which preceded the signing and accompanied the negotiations. He said that some of these stands were frank, some were tacitly approving, and some were cooperative. However, all these stands

approved of the negotiating line on the grounds that there was no alternative.

The prime minister pointed to the rejection of the conciliation [sulh] treaty in order to safeguard Lebanon's Arab affiliation. On the Syrian stand, Prime Minister al-Wazzan told *As-Safir*: Syria's stand during the negotiations helped us overcome Israeli conditions. In the course of differentiating between Syria and Israel, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that up to now Lebanon has not officially requested Syria's withdrawal from its territory. He emphasized his readiness to consider all matters that serve our interests, and said that relations must be put in order and organized on the security, economic, political, and all other levels.

Commenting on the Palestinian situation, the prime minister said that the official stand is that camps must be set up and the Palestinians must be helped in regard to their daily lives. He added: We will not hesitate to do anything that will ensure their interests.

On accord and the internal situation, Prime Minister al-Wazzan pointed out that the vision would have been better had the people been united and not fighting among themselves. He said: The dearest price we paid during the struggle was the unity of the people. This unity must be restored now. It is on the basis of this unity that the homeland will be built. However, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the government will not risk making any new proposal for accord only to see it devoured by the fires of war just as other proposals were devoured, such as the constitutional document and the 14 accord principles. He said: Before I tell the southerners how I will represent them in parliament, I must wonder if their land will be liberated and restored.

Fahd Continues Efforts To Secure Withdrawals

NC042054 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim continued his negotiations in Saudi Arabia on the situation in Lebanon and the role Saudi Arabia can play to expedite foreign withdrawals from Lebanon.

During his meeting with Minister Salim today, Saudi King Fahd renewed Saudi Arabia's support for the stand the Lebanese people and government have chosen and accepted — the stand that will guarantee sovereignty throughout Lebanon. King Fahd affirmed his country's readiness to continue efforts with Damascus to persuade it to withdraw its forces from Lebanon and to find a suitable approach that would lead to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Lebanese Forces Commander on Syrian Aims in Lebanon

NC051934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram has called for the adoption of a Lebanese national decision to liberate the homeland from all occupations and to confront the tug-of-war being conducted in Lebanon. He opined that the rejectionist Syrian stand primarily aims at maintaining the occupations, and consequently the partition of Lebanon.

Afram urged the Lebanese Government, which has restored to the Lebanese decision its independence and freedom [as heard], to confront the Syrian intransigence with a firm decision, affirming the Lebanese Forces' permanent support for the government and their readiness to back it in every decision it makes.

The Lebanese Forces commander accused the Progressive Socialist Party of touching off the struggle in the mountain and of shelling the eastern areas to thwart the agreement on the direct orders of Syria. He affirmed that in the event of a unilateral withdrawal by the Israeli forces, the Lebanese Army and the multinational force will take over security in the mountain.

Afram expressed the belief that the United States is committed to solving the Lebanese crisis once and for all. Within this context Lebanon has entered the U.S. orbit.

At a press conference, the Lebanese Forces commander spoke about the current situation in Lebanon with all its intricacies and about the Lebanese forces' stand on the developments in this situation.

Khuri Receives Support From French Ministers

NC050817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Dispatch from Paris by NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent Munir Najjar — live or recorded]

Excerpt] Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri yesterday met with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy in one of the pavilions at the Le Bourget air show. The French prime minister asked Minister Khuri about the impressions with which Prime Minister al-Wazzan returned from Paris. Mauroy maintained that the Lebanese prime minister's visit was successful and that it left a good impression among French officials.

On the other hand, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson told Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri during a meeting at the Le Bourget air show that Lebanon's salvation is in the unity of its people and their mutual understanding. He added that France completely supports the Lebanon of Amin al-Jumayyil and stands by it, because the positions and policy of President Amin al-Jumayyil are wise and seek to unite the Lebanese people and their institutions. This is the way for Lebanon's salvation and the right approach for ending its crisis and for the restoration of its sovereignty and the liberation of its territory, Cheysson said.

French Defense Minister Charles Hernu also told Minister Khuri during a meeting that France will not spare any efforts and that it will always stand by Lebanon and assist it because its cause is just. He said: We are prepared to consider the question of enlarging the multinational force. There are continuing contacts between France and Washington on this subject. France is prepared to increase the number of its troops in Greater Beirut as necessary. The implementation of this decision awaits the Lebanese Government's request as well as requires consultations

between France and the states participating in the multinational force. We have information that they do not object to increasing the number of their forces in Lebanon.

'Arafat, Abu Musa Forces Fight in Ba'labakk 4 June

NC040942 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The security situation has exploded in the Ba'labakk area in a confrontation between the Yasir 'Arafat group and Abu Musa's forces.

Voice of Lebanon correspondents report that both groups are now using various weapons, including heavy artillery. They add that the Abu Musa group destroyed a position belonging to 'Arafat's forces in Hush Barada by shelling it with rockets.

Fierce fighting is taking place between the two groups in the Majdalun area. Tension extends to the areas of Sahl Duris, the Duris Road, and the Talya Road.

It is noteworthy that the fighting escalated at 0945 . As for human and material losses, they cannot be estimated because of the difficulty in approaching the area of conflict.

More on Fighting

NC041058 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The latest reports by Voice of Lebanon's correspondent in Al-Biqa' indicate that the number of killed and wounded in the clashes that are taking place in Ba'labakk between the forces of 'Arafat and Abu Musa has risen. Our correspondent adds that an unknown number of civilians who were traveling in two cars on the Ba'labakk-Duris Road have been killed. The fierce Palestinian fighting includes the Majdalun, Shmistar, Taraya, and the national hospital areas. It has been confirmed that 10 men in 'Arafat's group have been killed.

A few minutes ago, a Voice of Lebanon correspondent reported that a big fire has broken out near the At-Tafayli station in Ba'labakk.

As for the Syrians' stance on the clashes, our correspondent reports that so far the Syrians are remaining neutral. Nevertheless, they have shown an intention to support Abu Musa's group in the case the clashes expand.

According to our correspondent, the dissidents started the clashes when they launched an RPG at a Range Rover belonging to Security Group No 17 near the national hospital and that they have become more powerful in the battlefield after taking over a number of Fatah positions.

A short while ago it was learned that the Syrian forces have cut the roads leading to the Brital and Duris areas.

Three Palestinian officers today broke away from the Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] group and Fatah security personnel set up roadblocks on the Majdalun Road.

Libyan Charge d'Affaires Wounded in Shooting

NC052232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2215 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Dear listeners, new information has become available on the assassination attempt to which the Libyan charge d'affaires in Beirut 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah was subjected 75 minutes ago. A security source said an armed youth of medium height entered the Napoleon Hotel on al-Hamara' street where Ghuqah was staying. He asked about Ghuqah but did not find him. The youth sat in the waiting hall and spoke to two persons who were in the hall. When Ghuqah entered the hotel and took the key to his room, the youth approached him, pulled out an 8-mm caliber [as heard] pistol and opened fire on him, hitting him with eight bullets. The youth then escaped.

Immediately afterward, Ghuqah was taken to the American University hospital, where he was given first aid and then taken to the operating room. A short while ago, a source at the hospital said that the Libyan diplomat was hit with at least two bullets in his stomach, two bullets in his chest, a bullet in his left hand, a bullet in his left leg, and a bullet in his neck. The source added that Ghuqah is still in the operating room, and the medical team is working to save his life. We will provide you with new details soon.

RFL: Diplomat Requested Asylum

NC052259 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2245 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Sources at the American University hospital told our radio a few minutes ago that the Libyan charge d'affaires, 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, was taken to the operating room to extract the eight bullets from his stomach, neck and leg. The operation, according to the source, will last about 3 hours.

Ghuqah was subjected to the assassination attempt at 2345 today at the Napoleon Hotel in Al-Hamra after an unidentified person asked to speak with him. When Ghuqah arrived from his room to the reception hall, the other person pulled out an 8-mm caliber [as heard] pistol and fired eight bullets at him, which hit him in various places on his body. The gunman was able to escape.

It should be recalled that Ambassador Ghuqah rejected Al-Qadhdhafi's request when he summoned him in protest against the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Ghuqah requested political asylum from Lebanon.

Investigation Underway

NC052323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Further to previous reports, a source told us a short while ago that the security authorities have begun investigating the

assassination attempt to which the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Beirut, 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, was subjected at 2330 today. The source added that investigations have begun with a number of guests at the Napoleon Hotel where the assassination attempt took place, especially with two persons with whom the gunman talked.

The gunman entered the hotel, waited for the arrival of Ghuqah, and then opened fire on him.

These two persons reported that they did not notice that the gunman carried a pistol. The gunman asked them about the possibility of reserving rooms for a number of persons who planned to stay overnight in Beirut. When they answered him, he thanked them, left the hotel, walked for a while and then reentered when Ghuqah arrived. While the Libyan diplomat was taking the key to his room, the gunman opened fire on him with an 8-mm pistol, hitting him with seven bullets in his chest, stomach, left hand, left leg, and neck.

Ghuqah was taken to the American University hospital where he underwent an urgent operation which has not ended yet. The medical team are working to save his life.

Assailant Arrested 6 June

NC060711 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The security forces this morning arrested the person who opened fire at 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, the charge d'affairs of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau. The security source who reported this, however, refused to name the perpetrator, who was immediately taken for questioning.

AFP: Group Claims Responsibility

NC060724 Paris AFP in English 0719 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, June 6 (AFP) — A group that has claimed responsibility for a number of attacks on foreigners here, the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, claimed responsibility today for the shooting of the Libyan charge d'affaires last night. The diplomat, 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, was shot eight times when he answered the door at his suite in a West Beirut hotel. He is in a critical condition following a second operation today, Lebanese radio reported.

An anonymous caller said the front "was honored" to claim the attack, and vowed to "rid the world" of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The front, which first surfaced in June 1980 by claiming a series of attacks at Palestinian refugee camps, gained notoriety through two devastating car bombings in the fall of 1981.

In the first, 83 people were killed on October 1 at the Arab University in West Beirut, and in the second, 64 people died November 29 in central Damascus.

The group also claimed an attack in September 1981 on the so-called "common forces" of Palestinians and Lebanese leftists, leaving dozens of people dead.

It also claimed the massacres last September in the Sabra and Shatila camps of West Beirut, where hundreds of Palestinian refugees died. This claim, however, is not believed to be authentic.

AFP: Caller Denies Arrest

NC061009 Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Beirut, June 6 (AFP) — Police have arrested a man in connection with the shooting here last night of the Libyan charge d'affaires, Lebanese radio reported today.

However, a spokesman for the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (police) would neither confirm nor deny reports of the arrest.

The radio, which did not name the suspect, said he was being submitted to intensive police questioning. The Phalangist radio identified the arrested man as Khalid 'Uthman 'Alwan, 21.

An anonymous caller, who earlier had claimed the attack on Libyan diplomat 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, for the "Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From Foreigners," contested the official radio report, saying the real gunman had escaped safely into southern Lebanon by midnight last night.

The caller told AFP that his organization was striving to "rid the world" of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

A second anonymous caller minutes later claimed the attack for the "Islamic Jihad Organization" to mark the first anniversary of Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon.

Mr Ghuqah was shot eight times shortly before midnight last night when he answered the door at his suite in a West Beirut hotel.

He was rushed to the American hospital of Beirut where he underwent an all-night operation. The radio said his condition was showing some improvement today following his transfer to an intensive care unit.

Mr Ghuqah held the highest position in the Libyan Embassy after Libya decided to recall its ambassador, Salih ad-Duruqi, last month to protest the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli accord on troop withdrawals.

According to unconfirmed press reports, Mr Ghuqha, who had at the time called his government's decision "regrettable," had asked for political asylum in Lebanon. But informed sources said he had indirectly conveyed to Lebanese authorities his desire to remain in Beirut for personal reasons.

PLO Radio Reports 'Arafat To Arrive in Damascus

JN051628 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is expected to arrive in Damascus from Algiers today. While in Algiers, Brother Abu 'Ammar had talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid during which the two leaders made a detailed review of the Arab situation in light of the joint Palestinian-Algerian concern to crystalize an Arab stand capable of confronting the imperialist and Zionist threats, particularly those leveled against the Palestinian revolution in view of the joint forces' mounting operation behind the enemy's lines and also of the war of attrition waged by the joint forces.

Saudi Crown Prince Pays Visit to Damascus

Arrives 5 June

JN051458 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1437 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jun (SANA) — Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister, arrived here today afternoon on an official visit to Syria. Those who received him at the airport were: Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; and the Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

Begins Talks

LD051830 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jun (SPA) — Talks between His Royal HighnessPrince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz, crown prince, second deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, and senior Syrian officials started today immediately after his arrival in Damascus on the second leg of his Arab tour. His royal highness had ended a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he discussed the current Arab situation with Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and senior Libyan officials. Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi thanked His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah for the visit and welcomed the Kingdom's efforts to bring the Arab nation together.

Official quarters in the Kingdom have received with satisfaction and appreciation the content of the speech delivered by His Excellecny President Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the visit of the prince to Libya. The president thanked his royal highness for his visit to his Libyan brothers and considered it to be a good fraternal initiative aimed at uniting the Arab nation and devoting its capabilities to confronting the joint enemy.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN051812 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1900 this evening Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard. The meeting was attended by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjari, deputy commander of the Saudi National Gurad. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and issues of mutual interest.

Algeria's Bendjedid Arrives in Damascus

JN051858 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid arrived in Damascus at 1700 today on a working visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad headed those who received President Bendjedid at Damascus International Airport. The Algerian president was also received by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the Algerian ambassador in Damascus, Salih Boujoumaa.

President Chadli Bendjedid is accompanied by a delegation composed of: Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the [FLN] Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche, member of the Central Committee and minister of presidential affairs [ministerial portfolio as heard]; and Lakhdar Ibrahimi, member of the Central Committee and adviser in the presidential office.

Our correspondent had the following interview with President Bendjedid:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr President, would you kindly make a statement on this occasion to Syria television.

[Bendjedid] First of all, I would like to extend to our people in Syria, and through them to all the Syrian officials headed by my brother President Hafiz al-Asad, the greetings of the Algerian leadership and all the Algerian people. The Algerians are closely following the developments in the region in general. Although our visit is somewhat short, we had to meet. Although we had met at the New Delhi summit, the grave events facing the entire Arab nation in the region and the swiftness of these grave events made it essential for us to meet to exchange views on the various issues affecting Syria and the Palestinian strugglers, issues which concern us, the whole Arab nation and the region as well.

Actually, what is taking place in this region and what is planned by the enemies of the Arab nation, be it Israel or its allies, is a serious matter threatening the Arab nation and our existence as a nation, civilization, and history. It is essential that we all understand the gravity of this phase and try to close our ranks. Circumstances demand that we surmount our secondary issues and close our ranks in the defense of our existence. Algeria has contributed and will contribute toward any constructive work to regain the Arab nation's honor.

We regret what is taking place within the ranks of our Palestinian brothers. We hope that we will all cooperate to help our Palestinian brothers unify their ranks for the sake of the fateful cause; that is the Palestine question. If there is no unity, or if there is an upheaval within the Palestinian movement, it is bound to have negative effects on the movement and the Palestinian people. We

pin great hopes on everyone's efforts, especially Syria and my brother President Hafiz al-Asad, who has always assumed the burden of the problems and difficulties of this region.

Although this will be a short visit, we will have the opportunity to exchange views on all issues, including international issues, so as to coordinate our efforts. On this occasion, I tell my brother the president, all Syrian officials, and our people in Syria that Algeria will always support the Syrian people through thick and thin. We wish our Arab nation prosperity. Thank you.

[Correspondent] Thank you Mr President. [end recording]

Talks With Al-Asad

JN052046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid began at the Presidential Palace at 2000 today. The talks were attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. In the middle of the talks there was a dinner banquet hosted by the president in honor of the Algerian president.

Voices Support for Syria

JN060648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid resumed their talks at 2315 yesterday in an expanded meeting attended for Syria by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs; and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs; Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche, minister of veterans affairs; and Mohyeddine 'Aymur and Lakhdar Ibrahimi, advisers in the presidential office; attended the talks for Algeria.

The talks dealt with the current situation in the region in light of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab homeland and the dangers this onslaught poses to the Arab nation's national cause, security, safety, and future. The talks also dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the repercussions of the U.S.-Israeli agreement, which is intended to be imposed on fraternal Lebanon, on the Lebanese, Syrian, and Arab levels.

President Hafiz al-Asad reviewed the various aspects of the situation and made an assessment of Syria's viewpoint regarding the current situation.

Algerian President Bendjedid expressed his appreciation of Syria's stand, pan-Arab role, and steadfastness against the imperialist and Zionist schemes. He stressed Algeria's solidarity with and firm support for Syria in its efforts to foil the hostile schemes and plots against the Arab nation and its national cause. He emphasized that Algeria will be with Syria in confronting the designs of both Israel and its allies.

Arab League Secretary General Meets Leaders

Talks With Khaddam

JN050830 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received in Damascus at 0900 today Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi. Present at the meeting was Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs.

The talks dealt with current Arab political affairs.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN051428 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jun (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad at noon today received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The discussions during the meeting focused on the situation in the region and Syria's assessment of the U.S.-Israeli agreement meant to be imposed on Lebanon. Klibi spoke highly of Syria's position and role in its capacity as the beacon of Arab steadfastness.

President Hafiz al-Asad said: While reviewing the agreement, we found it more dangerous than Camp David. It contains more restrictions than the Camp David accords. We conveyed our conclusion to the Lebanese foreign minister when he visited Damascus.

The president added: Those of the Arabs who rejected Camp David cannot but reject the agreement of submission because it is bound to greatly humiliate Lebanon and the Arabs. It is also a devastating danger to the Arabs' security and interests.

President Hafiz al-Asad said: Our position is free of ambiguity, and anyone who believes that Syria will accept this agreement must be out of his mind. We adopted our position after a thorough and careful perusal of the agreement's provisions and of the danger inherent in it.

The president added: We the Arabs must fully coordinate our efforts to confront this agreement. The Israelis must withdraw from Lebanon without preset conditions, in implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 which were collectively approved by the Council, including the United States.

Al-Asad Receives Message From USSR's Andropov

JN041325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] At 1415 today President Hafiz Al-Asad received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Yukhin, who handed him a message from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR Asks Syria To Change Stand on Iran

JN050653 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Citing well-informed Arab sources, the London-based *Al-Majallah magazine reports that Moscow has asked Damascus* to end its military assistance to Tehran, including the dispatch of Syrian military experts to Tehran.

Al-Majallah adds that the Soviet Union has also asked Syria not to supply Iran with any Soviet-made weapons and to change its stand toward Iran. It has also asked Damascus to receive some of the members of the dissolved Iranian Communist Party Tudeh. The magazine says that Syria has accepted this.

War Anniversary Prompts IDF Special Alert

TA060737 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] This is the first anniversary of the beginning of the war in Lebanon, according to the secular calendar. Israeli forces in Lebanon are on alert, on the lookout for possible attacks by terrorists who might choose that method for marking the day.

Otherwise no special ceremonies are planned for the army. The chief of staff does not plan to issue an order of the day.

IDF Fired On From Syrian Areas in Two Incidents

Shooting in Ra's Al-Matn

TA041512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Several bursts of fire from automatic weapons were directed this morning from the Syrian-controlled territory in the Ra's Al-Matn area at an IDF patrol driving on the Beirut-Damascus highway, east of 'Alayh. Our forces did not sustain any casualties and the patrol returned the fire. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that it is believed the attackers were terrorists.

The IDF again intervened today in the Ash-Shuf mountain to calm down tempers between Druze and Christian following exchanges of fire in the villages of Shima and (Shu'fat).

Bazooka Attack Near Yanta

TA042110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] A bazooka shell was fired this evening at an IDF position in the eastern sector in Lebanon. There were no casualties.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the fire was opened from Syrian territory at an IDF position, approximately 1 km southwest of the village of Yanta. The soldiers returned fire with light weapons.

Officials Discuss Continuing Tension With Syria

Arens: Syrians Want War

TA042121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has said that Syria wants a war with Israel, and might start one. In an interview with the French paper *Le Figaro*, Minister Arens said that Syria has a strong army capable of setting out to war.

Nevertheless, he warned the Syrians, lest they believe that Israel would put up with a war of attrition.

IDF's Levi Cautions Alertness

TA042113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that the basic tension on our border with Syria might last through the summer, and that is why the IDF must be prepared to ensure both alertness on the various fronts and routine training.

The chief of staff told soldiers at a transportation center in a ceremony held somewhere in Israel that the possibility of continued tension along the Syrian border — in Lebanon and on the Golan Heights — requires the IDF to be deployed accordingly. Nevertheless, the chief of staff believes that the main problem is how to ensure both alertness and daily activities in the army. He noted that the emerging solution is a regular training program in areas from which soldiers would be able to immediately get to the front if need be.

Shamir on War, Jordan

TA050530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said last night that Israel does not believe a war with Syria will happen soon.

During a visit to Rome, the foreign minister said Syria knows very well what the outcome of such a confrontation would be. He also said that the candidate for an agreement with Israel is Jordan, and Israel wants to obtain such an agreement.

Minister Shamir will confer with the Italian prime minister today, and will later return to Israel.

More on Shamir Statements

TA050616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] At the end of his visit to Europe, Foreign Minister Shamir said that relations between Israel and Western Europe have thawed following the signing of the accord with Lebanon. Shamir hopes the remaining sanctions imposed by the EEC at the outbreak of the Lebanon war will be lifted. Our correspondent in Rome Yosi Bar heard the foreign minister:

[Begin Shamir recording] There is a certain atmosphere now that is different; more positive and sympathetic. The European governments as well as the public here have learned that, once Israel announced at the outset of the Peace for Galilee Operation that it had no desire to either conquer Lebanon or be at war with that country — but only to expel the PLO terrorists from the border area and to destroy the terrorist infrastructure, and we emphasized that we have absolutely no ambition for any sort of hold or control over Lebanese territory — these countries understood that once we said this, we meant it, and were sincere and honest about it.

And so now, after the military mission has been completed, we have done everything to normalize our relations with Lebanon and reach an agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Lebanon. [end recording]

Arens Threatens Bombing of Arab Nuclear Reactors

TA060734 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 6 Jun 83 p 2

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kutz]

[Text] "We are willing to bomb any nuclear reactor for military purposes built by the Arabs" Defense Minister Moshe Arens declared to his French counterpart, Charles Hernu, at their meeting in Paris at the end of last week. This is reported by the Paris weekly *Le Journal du Dimanche*.

According to the report, the Israeli declaration was made in connection with the rebuilding by the French of the Iraqi nuclear reactor which was destroyed by the Israeli Air Force. The paper writes that Arens informed Hernu definitively that "Israel would not hesitate to initiate a preemptive strike in order to prevent the Arabs from being equipped with nuclear weapons by France or any other country." After his meeting with Hernu, Minister Arens himself reported that the French minister had promised him that France would take scrupulous care not to give the Iraqis any nuclear technology that could be used for warlike purposes. At the same time, the French minister had not guaranteed that France would not rebuild the Iraqi reactor.

The *Journal du Dimanche* also reports that following Arens' visit and during the air show, a decision was made about a renewal of military cooperation between Israel and France. This was done because Israel is interested in varying its sources of weapons and, in its opinion, Israel is too dependent on the United States in this field. In the same item, the weekly reports that during the air show, Egypt, through its defense minister, protested the order [not further identified] for another 20 Mirage-2000 planes. Within the next few weeks, a new arms deal will be signed between France and Egypt, which will purchase Gazelle and Puma planes, warships, and Crotale missiles.

Lebanon Withdrawal Option Still Being Considered

5 June Cabinet Discussion

TA051136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] The ministers left following the Cabinet session a few minutes ago, and here, next to the prime minister's office, a group of youths awaited them, to protest the war and to return war medals.

During the meeting, no echoes were heard of the events of this weekend and the reviews of the war broadcast. However, a brief report was heard on the contacts with the United States, which has again firmly asked Israel not to unilaterally withdraw in Lebanon either to the Al-'Awwali River or to any other place. The Americans believe this would only sabotage the attempts to remove the Syrians from Lebanon. The reports on the contacts with the United States were based on the conversations Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir had held there with leaders of the U.S. Administration over the weekend, during which he also received the firm U.S. request.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens reported to the ministers about his visit to France, and his conversations with the French defense and external relations ministers. Minister Arens believes, based on his meetings with the French, that the Syrians will ultimately leave Lebanon.

At the end of last week, moreover, a message arrived from British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym addressed to his counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir, in which he asked Israel to exercise restraint and leave Lebanon only if and when a full arrangement is reached and the Syrians leave Lebanon.

One should point out that the idea of Israel withdrawing its forces from Lebanon right now is a nightmare for the United States and Lebanon, and the Americans believe that if Israel carries out a unilateral step, this could totally destroy the delicate fabric of the administration in Lebanon and could bring the terrorists and the Syrians back into the areas left by Israel.

The Lebanese, who from the beginning of the war wanted to entangle Israel with the Syrians, continue to hold behind-the-scenes talks even in the last few days, repeating their request that Israel refrain from taking this step. It looks as though this step would indeed not be taken in the next few days, and as security circles have recently intimated, Israel is currently awaiting the consultations to be held in the United States toward a reassessment of U.S. policy, which will begin tomorrow, to be followed by consultations with the U.S. Administration as well as with the Lebanese Administration to find out what they would do if indeed the Syrians have no intention of leaving Lebanon, and do not actually leave it.

U.S. Withdrawal Opposition Denied

TA051857 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] A senior Israeli official has discounted media reports that the United States has told Israel that it will vigorously oppose any unilateral Israeli withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River. The reports followed Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir's talks in Washington last week. David Essing reports.

[Essing] The Israeli official called the reports of American pressure premature. He said there were no basic differences between Israel and the United States on the need for Israeli forces to maintain their present lines. Otherwise, there would be no incentive for the Syrians to leave Lebanon.

After today's Cabinet session, Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said that Israel still hoped the Syrians would go, and that the recently signed agreement with Lebanon could be implemented. Israeli sources said today that if Israel did pull back to the

Al-'Awwali, this would probably spell an end to that accord. Asked to comment on the Labor Party decision calling for an Israeli withdrawal, the official said: It's a disaster to even speak about a pullback now because Syria's President al-Asad will just sit back and wait for it to happen. The American stand that Israel stay put is not new, and the Israeli official quipped: How strange it is for the world to want us to stay in Lebanon after some of the other things that have been said about our presence there. Another consideration was the fact that an Israeli withdrawal would leave the Marines and the rest of the Multinational Force pretty well on their own.

Israeli sources also stressed today that an Al-'Awwali withdrawal is not the only military option open to Israel. They note, for example, that Israeli forces could redeploy along the present lines. At the same time, Israel was not sitting idly by. Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir had put out some feelers in Washington about future developments and those high-level consultations later this week. Ben-Me'ir is still in the United States and his talks were not discussed in the Cabinet.

Begin Rejects Labor Proposal

TA031135 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 3 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is rejecting outright the Labor Party's demand for a unilateral IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains and from Lebanon altogether afterward. A senior source in the prime minister's office told *Ma'ariv* last night that the Labor Party's decision is part of the "war of attrition" against the government.

In ministerial consultations and in talks with his confidants, the prime minister expressed himself sharply against the pressure exerted on the government to withdraw from Lebanon immediately. In his opinion, this will harm and exacerbate the political and security situation of the State of Israel in the future. The prime minister has recently said that one should not "back down" and give up in the Lebanese war before achieving the results that will guarantee that the State of Israel will no longer be attacked by the terrorists from the northern border, and that everything should be done in order — "to get the young men back home," as he put it — only after it is guaranteed they will not have to set out on another war soon. The prime minister said that for all the pain over the casualties in Lebanon as a result of the acts of attrition, one must not break down, and we should continue to stand firm.

Begin mentioned in talks with his confidants the rash decision — as he put it — of the Golda Meir-led Israeli Government to accept the cease-fire during the war of attrition in 1970, terms that were not convenient for Israel. Begin, who was a member of the national unity government at the time, was opposed to the decision, claiming it enabled Egypt to deploy for a new war as was the case in the Yom Kippur war later. In talks he has conducted lately, the prime minister repeated several times that Israel must not make the same mistake again, giving in to domestic pressures.

The prime minister supports giving the United States another opportunity to continue political efforts to persuade the Syrians to leave Lebanon. Begin believes that a decision should be made on redeployment in Lebanon, in coordination with the United States, while guaranteeing that the vacuum created in the area after the IDF's exit will be filled by other forces: the Multinational Force and the Lebanese Army.

Rabin on Withdrawal Option

TA051106 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 5 Jun 83 p 2

[Interview with MK Yitzhaq Rabin by 'Aqiva Eldar; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Your resolution [resolution adopted by the Labor Party calling for unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon]was formulated by an odd couple: Yisra'el Galili and Yosi Sarid. How do you feel about it, particularly in relation to the latter?

Answer: The phrasing was indeed left to them, but this followed a debate in which the main things were decided upon. I view this resolution as a response to an unfavorable reality: Israel and Lebanon signed an accord that has remained on paper, with the chances of Syria withdrawing extremely small.

Question: I understand that you preferred to adopt a resolution without setting a date for the withdrawal from Lebanon?

Answer: I distinguish between insistence on Israel's security interests and indulging in illusions of the attainment of far-reaching political or military gains, and a withdrawal from the security zone should only be carried out once the minimal arrangements are established — arrangements that would guarantee that the PLO men and their equipment do not return to that strip in the same numbers as before.

Question: Yet the party decision stipulates clearly: Within 2 to 3 months, and not only upon the establishment of security arrangements.

Answer: It says "the creation of conditions that would make possible a withdrawal within 2 to 3 months." The phrase "would make possible" is conditional to my mind, and is a key phrase in the resolution.

Question: In retrospect, perhaps Yosi Sarid was more correct than either you or most of your fellow members of the Labor Party?

Answer: That is not true. We supported what we regarded as an expanded Litani operation: To ward off the terrorists and push them away from the proximity of the border, approximately up to the Az-Zahrani line — not to Beirut — and without an attempt to alter the political constellation and without the removal of the PLO and the Syrians from Lebanon. [as published] That would have been an operation that would have attained the goal and justified the war — namely, the removal of the PLO forces from within the range from which they could harm the northern settlements.

Question: Yet you advised Sharon to cut off the supply of water to Beirut?

Answer: Did I give him that advice? I was convinced that the agreement to remove the terrorists and the Syrian forces from Beirut through the negotiations conducted by Habib would never be attained without pressure. Therefore I favored a tighter siege, but not indiscriminate bombing. The country's affairs are being conducted by Israel's legal government, and contrary to our view, it has found itself embroiled in a tough situation. Is this only the government's predicament, or that of the entire country?

Question: In other words, you still maintain all your positions as expressed throughout the war?

Answer: Certainly I do. I have always believed — and unfortunately today I believe even more — that what occurred in the war has made it clear that there is only one justification to launch a war connected with Israel's security. Any attempt to launch a war in order to gain far-reaching political and military objectives has already been shown in the past to fail, and it similarly failed in Lebanon.

Further Comment From Officials

TA031155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Israeli officials say the Labour Party decision calling for an Israeli pullback to the Al-'Awwali River in Lebanon will not influence the government's position. David Essing reports:

[Begin Essing recording] The Israeli officials say Prime Minister Begin will not be swayed. Begin is still opposed to setting new deadlines for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to pull his forces out of Lebanese territory. The prime minister wishes to give the American diplomatic effort every chance for success, and the officials add, while Begin is very concerned about Israeli casualties and wants to bring the troops home as soon as possible, he is also worried about a future return of the PLO to south Lebanon that could result from any hasty decision. The officials say that Prime Minister Begin tried to convey this message to opposition parties in the Knesset this week, when he called upon them to rally in support behind the government.

Another Israeli source has criticized the Labor Party for what he called trying to cash in politically on the difficult situation confronting Israel in Lebanon today.

With regard to the Al-'Awwali proposal, two Cabinet ministers — Mordekhay Ben-Porat and Aharon Uzan — formally raised it in the Cabinet several weeks ago. But it was decided then not to discuss the plan. It should be noted that while there is some support in the Cabinet for an Al-'Awwali withdrawal, this plan differs from that of Labor. The idea supported by two ministers and several others is not necessarily for a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, but rather for the Israeli Army to consolidate along new positions on the Al-'Awwali — this, for as long as it takes.

In any event, Defense Minister Moshe Arens and other Israeli officials have made clear that Israel cannot and will not wait indefinitely. One policymaker has disclosed that Israel is making plans for an Al-'Awwali withdrawal, and that Jerusalem will wait for weeks, not months, if Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad still refuses to pull out of Lebanon. [end recording]

Cabinet Ministers React to Sharon Statements

TA051046 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 5 Jun 83 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Ministers are demanding that Prime Minister Menahem Begin initiate an urgent discussion about Ari'el Sharon's accusations in regard to their part in the Lebanon war and their responsibility for its military and political developments.

A few of the ministers were shocked by the way and the style in which Sharon talked about his Cabinet colleagues, statements which, in their opinion, implied contempt and disrespect. The ministers were reacting to things said by Sharon in a Voice of Israel documentary on the first anniversary of the war. In this interview, Sharon attacked the ministers and asked where they were in the months in which decisions were made during the war.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin has reservations about Sharon's statements, but according to those close to him, he is not inclined to sharpen the confrontation with him, fearing a crisis in the government, and he is not inclined to discuss Sharon's statements as long as Sharon is overseas.

War Information Transfer to U.S. Completed

TA051443 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Israel has completed the transfer of the information drawn from the Lebanese war lessons to the United States.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that delegations from the U.S. military's naval, land, and air branches have recently visited Israel and received this information.

Further Details on Transfer

TA051904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Excerpt] The issues which interested the Americans more than anything else were how the Israeli Air Force managed to hit the Soviet missiles in Lebanon, how the Air Force aircraft — most of which are U.S.-made — were used during the fighting, how they performed against modern Soviet aircraft, and which Soviet technologies were discovered by the IDF. All of this will contribute to the promotion and development of U.S. weapons systems.

The U.S. Army is also very interested in the information Israel collected about Soviet tanks — how T-72 tanks, for example, were hit, about Soviet ammunition, and other Soviet arms.

The basis for the transfer of information is an agreement signed between Israel and the United States in 1979, during 'Ezer Weizman's term in the Defense Ministry. During Ari'el Sharon's term there was an intention to sign a new agreement, since the Americans had not adhered to the previous agreement and had not carried it out on a reciprocal basis. In short, the IDF had not always enjoyed the fruit of U.S. arms development as a result of information received from Israel. As may be recalled, Caspar Weinberger refused to sign the new agreement which emphasized the principle of reciprocity and in which the United States was required, among other things, to lift the sanctions it imposed on Israel in the wake of the war.

In the meantime, the information and lessons were not transferred but were slowly leaked out, and the Defense Ministry finally realized that within a short while it would be pointless to keep the information away from the Americans' reach so that Arens declared the unconditional transfer of the information.

The announcement brought about decreased tension and improved relations with the Americans, but it did not prevent Caspar Weinberger from trying to torpedo the transfer of know-how on the Lavi aircraft to Israel, nor Reagan from making uncomplimentary statements.

At the same time, the visits of the U.S. delegations to Israel continued, and most of the material has been transferred to the United States.

At the end of last week Caspar Weinberger sent a letter to Minister Arens and thanked him for the transfer of information. He noted that this information will contribute greatly to the U.S. Army.

The Defense Ministry takes an optimistic view of the future of relations with the United States.

Kodjo Predicts 'Great Success' for OAU Summit

AB031250 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Nairobi, June 3 (AFP) — The Organisation of African Unity summit conference due to open in Addis Ababa next week is likely to be a "great success" and the signs are that a quorum will be formed, OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo said in an interview published here today.

Mr Kodjo told the KENYA NEWS AGENCY that 39 of the organisation's 50 members had now said they would attend the meeting, which will be the third attempt to convene the 19th summit conference. Attempts to hold the meeting in Tripoli failed on two occasions last year for lack of a quorum. Several members boycotted the meeting in the Libyan capital, either because of objections to the admission of the self -proclaimed Saharan Republic as the 51st member or because of differences on Chadian representation and Libyan policies.

Mr. Kodjo paid tribute to OAU's current chairman, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, — the longest serving chairman — for guiding the pan-African body for two years. He said Mr Moi's guidance had helped solve many of the problems which had existed in Africa when he took over the chair.

Moi: OAU Must 'Act Decisively' on W. Sahara

AB051025 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Nairobi, June 5 (AFP) African leaders "will need to act decisively over the Western Sahara issue in order to overcome the stalemate, as well as address themselves to the wider and more urgent problems of the continent, including Namibia, South Africa, refugees and the economic problems of our countries," Organisation of African Unity Chairman Daniel arap Moi said in an interview published here today. Mr Moi, who is also president of Kenya, was speaking in an interview with the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA) in advance of the OAU's 19th summit which opens in Addis Ababa tomorrow.

He also noted that it was more than 20 years since the OAU Charter had been drawn up, and said that it was "logical" for the charter "to be re-examined and reviewed in the light of the experience we have gained over the years." Different interpretations of the charter led to the dispute last year over the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and subsequent collapse of the first attempt to hold the OAU's 19th summit in Tripoli last year.

The summits have traditionally been held on a rotational basis with the host of each becoming OAU chairman for the year, a practice which raised objections from some states over Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi heading the pan-African body. But President Moi told ENA that the OAU Charter said nothing about the venues of summits and he suggested that African leaders could look into this matter and amend the charter accordingly, "especially if the venue for these meetings becomes an issue affecting attendance and non-attendance of some member-states."

Moi Discusses OAU Summit With African Leaders

EA051815 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] His Excell..ncy President Daniel arap Moi today held lengthy consultations with heads of state and leaders of delegations which will be attending the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

President Moi, who is the current chairman of the organization, held consultations with Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Milton Obote of Uganda, and Omar Bongo of Gabon, and the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs [as heard] Dr Butrus Ghali. Later this evening he will meet the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Following the consultations, it was decided that all heads of state and government as well as leaders of delegations will meet tomorrow morning to complete the arrangements for the meeting before the official opening later tomorrow. It was also decided that the meeting will settle the question of electing the chairman, the secretary general, and other financial matters before discussing other problems facing this continent. As a result of the consultations, the meeting of the committee of twelve heads of state and government which was scheduled for today will not now be held.

Reportage on Activities of Egypt's Ghali

Attends Presummit Meeting

NC052130 Cairo MENA in English 2050 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 5 (MENA) — The heads of the delegations of Egypt, Liberia and Guinea reviewed in a tripartite meeting they had here tonight the current situation as regards the nineteenth African summit, means of solving the problems that face the Organization of African Unity and means of maintaining the unity of the organization.

Meanwhile, Dr Ghali has conveyed, during the meeting a message from President Husni Mubarak to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. The message dealt with Egypt's keeness to maintain the unity of the Organization of African Unity. Dr Ghali later met with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi who is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity to whom Dr Ghali conveyed a message from President Husni Mubarak. Dr Ghali has met as well with Major General Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the Sudan on the African summit conference and the Egyptian-Sudanese drive inside the summit conference to help solve the problems that faces it.

The Egyptian state minister of foreign affairs later met with the deputy vice president of the Republic of Botswana.

Dr Ghali's meetings tonight have come within the context of the drive of the Egyptian delegation to help solve the differences and help consolidate the Organization of African Unity.

Discusses Unity, Western Sahara

NC041810 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] This evening in Addis Ababa, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met with Gabonese President Omar Bongo and conveyed to him a message from President Husni Mubarak which dealt with African issues and the situation in the Middle East. In addition to bilateral relations, they reviewed topics pertaining to the African summit and stressed the importance of surmounting the obstacles which impede the convening of the conference.

Ghali told our radio team in Addis Ababa that the Egyptian delegation will exert its greatest efforts to safeguard the unity of the OAU and to ensure that it will be able to perform its mission. He said that the primary problem facing the OAU is the question of the Western Sahara, adding that Egypt's stand on this problem is clear. He further said that Egypt is trying to reconcile views to solve this problem. The basis for these efforts is the belief that the Polisario delegation must not attend the Addis Ababa summit meeting. He said that, regarding the second problem facing the conference, namely, the Chad issue, there is unanimity that Hissein Habre's government, which is currently in Ndjamena, is the legitimate government.

SDAR's Hakim Hears Position

NC051114 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met in Addis Ababa with Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak. Our radio team has learned that the meeting dealt with the items on the agenda of the OAU session and with the efforts that Egypt and Sudan are exerting to remove the obstacles preventing the success of this conference.

Dr Butrus Ghali emphasized that Egypt is making efforts to ensure the success of the conference and that Egypt holds the view that in order to avert a rift within the OAU, no Polisario Front delegation should attend. Dr Ghali make this statement ata meeting he held with Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the Western Saharan Republic.

Shagari Attends OAU Contact Group Meeting

AB060845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari and other African leaders are attending the reconvened summit meeting of the OAU which begins today in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Last night, the president attended the decisive meeting of the 12-nation contact group set up in Tripoli after the failure of the second attempt to hold the summit in Libya. President Shagari is accompanied by two ministers and a special adviser.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent, Andy Anaradu, said President Shagari sent messages to the presidents of the Sudan, People's Republic of Congo, and Zaire as his aircraft passed through the airspace of the three countries.

Doe Meets With Bongo, Mengistu at OAU Summit

AB060850 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Liberian head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, and his 12-man official party are now in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to attend the 19th summit of the OAU scheduled to begin there later today.

According to LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, upon his arrival in Addis Ababa, Commander in Chief Doe called on Gabonese President Omar Bongo at his villa. The Liberian leader and his Gabonese counterpart met behind closed doors. Observers believe their talks centered around the survival of the OAU and bilateral issues.

Earlier, Ethiopian head of state Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, who met Chairman Doe upon arrival at the Bole International Airport, later called on him during the evening and discussed issues concerning the African Continent.

Meanwhile, six African heads of state, including Commander in ChiefDoe, have already arrived in Addis Ababa to attend the 19th summit of the OAU.

ALGERIA

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Algiers 4 June

LD041712 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived today in Algiers. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by brother [name indistinct] and a number of officials.

Arrival Statement

LD050938 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Algiers, 5 May (APS) — Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, made a statement following his arrival in Algiers yesterday afternoon. He explained that the Palestinian and Arab issue is going through an extremely important and dangerous path, especially after the threat which the Israeli war minister directed through the Zionist military spokesman against the PLO because of the escalation of the military operations and the Zionist enemy's admission of losses.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat added that the situation in the area is explosive. There was a likelihood of war breaking out last week, as it is known, but the situation calmed down after international interventions.

He explained that the Palestinian issue is going through a dangerous path following the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He condemned the American plots to try to liquidate the PLO.

On the other hand, Mr 'Arafat condemned some Arab institutions which seek to interfere in Palestinian affairs, pointing out that they should have done what Algeria did by supporting the Palestinian revolution without interfering in its affairs.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat ended his statement by saying: "I will discuss with President Chadli Bendjedid the totality of the Palestinian and Arab situation."

Meeting With Bendjedid

LD042004 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] This afternoon, Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, received at his office Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat in the presence of Ahmed-Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the party Political Bureau and foreign minister; [name indistinct], presidential adviser and member of the party Political Bureau; and Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's adviser and member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Statement on Rebellion

LD051624 Algiers APS in English 1528 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Algiers, 5/6/83 (APS) — Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee president declared today that: "An unfortunate attempt, backed up, financed and assisted by certain countries and Arab special services, took place within Palestinian military forces in the Al-Biqa'".

In a declaration to the Algerian news agency (APS) Mr Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that: "Thanks to the revolutionary commitment and authenticity, we could master the situation. These attempts were [word indistinct] to genuine militants of the Palestinian revolution".

The PLO Executive Committee president further "deplored attempts led by certain Palestinian organizations urged by certain Arab countries, so as to deterioriate the situation. The Palestinian leadership, through the Higher Military Council, also countered these manoeuvres, and we are mastering, at the present time, the situation, thanks to the revolutionary consciousness of all the Palestinian militants and cadres," he stressed.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat also indicated that "at the same time, a huge campaign of information is waged, with the participation of a high number of parties. It is [word indistinct], he noted, that this is taking place after the opening of the Jordano-Palestinian dossier and after the signature of the Lebanon-Israeli accord."

"This demands greater prudence and vigilance to counter these dangerous developments", he added. On another turn, Mr Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that these attempts take place "at the time when Zionist authorities attribute to the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanon-Palestinian joint forces the responsibility of the recrudescence of operations" led now in the Lebanese territory.

"These threats have different significations, because they not only aim at PLO, but also all the Palestinian masses which highly deteriorate tension in the Al-Biqa'". He indicated, [word indistinct] at new mass assassinations remain possible regarding [word indistinct] between PLO and Jordan, Mr Yasir 'Arafat stated: "We have announced that we don't want to close the dialogue in spite of divergences between the Jordan power and us regarding the joint declaration, during my last visit to Jordan". Nevertheless, "we are determined to carry on this dialogue on the basis of our appreciation on developments of the Palestinian question and the Middle East question", he stressed.

Evoking Palestino-Syrian relations, Mr Yasir 'Arafat declared: "We are determined to reinforce and develop them. Still more PLO and Syria are facing the same menaces from the American imperialism and the Zionist forces, notably after the continuous concentration of troops led by the Israeli army" in the Al-Biqa'.

On another turn, the PLO Executive Committee president indicated [passage indistinct].

Report on Departure

LD051448 Algiers APS in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Algiers 5 Jun (APS) — Yasir 'Arafat left Algiers today at the end of his brief visit . Yasir 'Arafat, who was accompanied by political adviser Hani al-Hasan, was seen off by the official in charge of liberation movements in the FLN. It is worth mention-

ing that the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization arrived in Algiers yesterday afternoon and was received in the evening by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general.

LIBYA

Saudi Crown Prince Arrives in Tripoli 4 June

LD041459 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli 4 Jun (JANA) — Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in Tripoli at noon today on an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The guest was accorded an official welcome, and Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud led those who welcomed the guest. A number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces also took part in welcoming the guest. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is being accompanied by a delegation which includes Ash-Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, assistant vice commander of the National Guard; Nazir ar-Rajihi, chief of the office of the crown prince; Prince Turki ibn 'Abd Al Sa'ud; Ahmad al-Hamudi; and 'Abd al-Muhsin at-Tuwayjiri.

Met by Jallud

LD042008 Riyadh SPA in English 1904 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, June 4, SPA — Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard arrived here today from Riyadh on a visit to Libya.

On his arrival, he was greeted by Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress and high ranking Libyan officials.

The crown prince left Riyadh earlier today on a tour that will also take him to Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

General 'Abd as-Salam Jallud expressed his joy over the crown prince's visit and said he was optimistic the visit would achieve positive results.

In a statement to reporters, General Jallud said "we are attaching great importance to the visit which has a special significance."

"We hope the visit will be a turning point with regard to bilateral relations between the two countries," he added.

The Libyan leader called for intensifying Arab contacts and said Libya would be very happy to welcome H.M. King Fahd in the near future.

Delivers Letter to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD042014 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Jun (JANA) — This evening the brother leader of the revolution received in audience Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister,and commander of the National Guard, who is currently paying an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Prince 'Abdallah bears a letter from King Fahd to the brother leader of the revolution in connection with the deteriorating Arab situation and with Arab joint action to rescue the Arab nation and to stop the Zionists' death train, which is sweeping through the Arab homeland using American energy.

Prince 'Abdallah arrived earlier in Tripoli today and was met by Staff Major 'Abd As-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

Riyadh Reports on Meeting

GF050538 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, met yesterday with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The meeting lasted about 3 hours.

His royal higness arrived in Tripoli earlier yesterday on the first leg of his tour which includes — in addition to Libya — Syria, Iraq, and Jordan.

Attends Tripoli Dinner Party

LD051023 Tripoli JANA in English 0838 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 25, June 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his accompanying delegation last night attended a dinner party given in their honor at the Grand Hotel in Tripoli. The dinner party was also attended by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi,the assistant chief of General Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Departs for Syria

LD051217 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1038 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli 5 Jun (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and commander of the National Guard, left Tripoli at 1300 Saudi time today from Al-Mu'aytiqah airport for Syria within his blessed tour of some sister Arab countries.

His royal highness was seen off at the airport by Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan leadership. When his

royal highness arrived at the airport he bid farewell to those who came to see him off and to the staff of the Saudi Embassy in Libya. His royal highness and Maj Jallud then went to the dais of honor where the two national anthems of the two countries were played and he then ipspected the guard of honor. At the bottom of the steps to the aircraft His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah embraced 'Abd as-Salam Jallud who wished his royal highness a good journey.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi welcomed the visit of His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and commander of the National Guard, to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He expressed his thanks to His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz for carrying out this visit. He said: We consider it a good fraternal initiative.

The Libyan leader, in a statement broadcast by Libyan television, last night welcomed the Kingdom's efforts to rally the Arab nation and to unite its ranks to confront the dangers threatening it.

Cables Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud

GF060654 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and chief of the National Guard, has sent two thank you cables to Libyan president [as heard] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and member of the leadership council, Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, upon the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in which he expressed his thanks and appreciation for what he received during the visit.

Following is the text of the crown prince's cable to the Libyan president:

Your excellency, Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, president of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

It gives me pleasure to express to your excellency my thanks and appreciation for the hospitality and welcome I and my accompanying delegation received during my visit to my second homeland, Libya. It was a good opportunity that permitted us to exchange views on current international issues and on our current Arab issues of common fate — a matter that reflected the spirit of Muslim fraternity among brothers.

Praying to God to unite us in righteousness so that we might become like an aligned structure supporting each other, I repeat my thanks and wish you ample health and happiness, and the people of fraternal Libya abundance and prosperity.

Your Brother 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also sent the following cable to Maj Jallud:

Your Excellency Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Muhammad Jallud, member of the leadership council.

It gives me pleasure as I leave my second homeland, Libya, to express my high appreciation for the warm welcome and reception I and the accompanying delegation received during my short visit which permitted an exchange of views with you and officials in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

I pray to God Almighty to assist us all for the welfare and glory of the Islamic and Arab nation.

Your Brother 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

UGANDA

Obote, Moi Vow Not To Harbor Dissidents

EA031902 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi and President Milton Obote of Uganda today met in Uganda's town of Tororo and vowed never to harbor dissidents hostile to either of the two sister states. President Moi was the chief guest during Uganda's National Youth Day celebrations at Tororo Stadium.

Addressing the gathering, President Moi reiterated that Kenya would never allow itself to be used as a base from which to attack Uganda. Citizens, said President Moi, should be made to appreciate the value of independence, adding that Kenya would do everything possible to assist Uganda in her reconstruction efforts. We shall unite and work together to ensure there is peace and security in this part of the world, President Moi said, adding that the two countries were inseparable. He called on all Ugandans to assist President Obote, as he was a seasoned politician who knew exactly what was good for his people. President Obote is an experienced politician, who does not operate on the basis of trial and error, President Moi said.

On the forthcoming OAU summit, President Moi, who is also the organization's current chairman, expressed hope that it would succeed. The president said: It is during this summit that Africa will know who is committed to the pan-African body. Noting that the organization was like the mother of Africa, President Moi said that African problems could only be solved by Africans themselves.

President Obote made it clear that if there was a Kenyan dissident in Uganda, he would not be asked to leave but instead he would be arrested physically and handed over to the Kenyan Government. Pointing out that Ugandans had gone through a bitter experience of Amin's rule of terror and murder, President Obote said his country would never allow a dissident in the region. Kenya is our shop; we do not want that shop to be looted; we want the shop to be in peace, the Ugandan head of state said. Uganda, he added, was fully dedicated to the cooperation of East African states.

He thanked Kenya and President Moi for giving Uganda assistance during its liberation struggle. President Obote recalled that on winning general elections after the Amin ouster, President Moi sent him a congratulatory telegram, which, he added, endorsed the decision of the people of Uganda.

Before the rally, the two heads of state met at the Tororo presidential lodge where they discussed communications, trade, and security matters between the two countries.

The Kenyan delegation included the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and the following ministers: Dr Robert Ouko, Mr Nicholas Biwott, Mr John Okwanyo, Dr Onyonka, Mr Henry Kosgey, and Prof Jonathan Ngeno.

The Uganda side included the prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, and several Cabinet ministers.

President Moi was received at the Tororo airfield with pomp and ceremony by his host, President Obote. As he stepped from his aircraft, President Moi was given a warm and hearty embrace by President Obote as jubilant crowds shouted: Nyayo juu [Long live footsteps]. After receiving flowers from a young schoolgirl, the Kenyan head of state inspected a colorful guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Ugandan National Liberation Army. Thousands of Ugandans lined the presidential route to cheer President Moi and President Obote, who rode together in a ceremonial Landrover.

When addressing the youth, the president also promised to go back to Uganda to enhance the cooperation between the two countries.

Further on Presidential Speeches

EA042300 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 04 June 83

[Excerpts] President Milton Obote has assured all countries neighboring Uganda that the Ugandan Government is dedicated to full cooperation with them. Dr Obote said Uganda will never allow dissidents from neighboring countries to use Uganda to operate against their countries. The president was addressing a mammoth rally to mark the National Youth Day in Tororo graced by the presence of the president of Kenya and current chairman of OAU, Mr Daniel arap Moi, the Kenyan vice president, Mwai Kibaki, and Kenyan ministers.

Addressing himself to the youth, President Obote advised them to learn to be masters of themselves by controlling human urges and excesses while they are still young. He cautioned that if they fail to do this while they are still young, they would be failures in life. He also challenged the youth to understand the whole meaning of the National Youth Day by belonging [as heard] and knowing every part of Uganda. He regretted that in Uganda today there are people who were in high positions who were failing in their responsibilities because they look at Uganda from a tribal and religious basis.

He declared that with unity and stability Uganda would solve lots of her problems. President Obote explained that Uganda's problems were the same with those of other developing countries but differ in degree. He said after a decade of destruction, the Uganda economy under UPC's leadership is now on the upward trend.

Dr Obote described the youth day as a rebirth and a chance to forge a united and prosperous country.

In his address, President Moi assured Ugandans that his government would not do anything against the people of Uganda. He warned those people who may think of using Kenya against Uganda that his government would not condone such acts. The Kenyan president said that prosperity between Uganda and

Kenya is indispensable. To achieve this, he added, both governments should work together to see that peace and stability prevail in this part of the world. President Moi called for unity for theyouth of Kenya and Uganda by meeting one another for the future stability and prospecity of the region. He invited President Obote and the youth of Uganda to attend Kenya's 20th anniversary of independence celebrations. President Moi urged the Ugandan youth to work for their country because nobody would come from abroad to do it for them.

President Moi later left for Nairobi. He was seen off from Tororo airfield by President Obote, Prime Minister Otema Alimadi, ministers and the commander of Uganda Defense Forces, General (Tho Okello).

CHAD

GUNT Issues Statement on Intervention in Chad

LD050955 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Bardai, 5 Jun (JANA) — Radio Bardai has broadcast the text of a statement issued by the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] following its meeting on the 3d of this month in Bardai.

Here is the text of the statement:

The Council of Ministers held an emergency meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Comrade Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Transitional National Union Government and president of the state.

The council debated the only point on its agenda, which dealt with allegations by the official spokesman of the American Administration that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is preparing to intervene on the side of the GUNT in order to overthrow the existing agent regime in Ndjamena.

After a detailed analysis of this, the GUNT draws the attention of national and world public opinion to the following:

1. This tendentious maneuver being hatched by the United States and such reactionary nations as Zaire, Sudan, Egypt, and Israel aims to make the Chadian problem an international one and to provide justification for direct or indirect intervention by global imperialism to rescue the agent forces in Ndjamena.

2. The GUNT is now waging a struggle for national liberation against the local imperialist agents represented by the forces of annihilation belonging to Hissein Habre. In this respect, we would like to recall the fact that the National Liberation Army has repulsed three assaults by the enemy against the positions of the government forces in Gorro and (?Oujinga), inflicting terrible defeats on the insurgents — without the help of any foreign power — in which more than 2,000 insurgents were either killed or captured. Moreoever, the investigation carried out by French and Belgian journalists who spent more than 2 months in the battle areas clearly proves that the National Liberation Army is composed solely of Chadians determined to fight fascism. The government also reminds public opinion that, at the present time, French Channel 2 Television and other journalists are in the field to witness the facts.

On this occasion, the GUNT invites the OAU or any other organization concerned with the Chadian problem to come to Chad and confirm on the spot the non-existence of foreign forces on its side.

The GUNT draws the attention of world public opinion to the fact that the Chadian problem is purely an internal one and that it is up to the Chadians themselves to find a solution to it without any foreign intervention.

Third: The GUNT , which stems from the Lagos agreement, is the sole legitimate government in Chad. It was recognized by the 18th conference of the OAU held in Nairobi and was supported by a large number of African presidents and heads of government who met in Tripoli in August 1982.

Accordingly, the GUNT warns against foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Chad from any source whatsoever and, in the event that the threat of foreign intervention is confirmed, it is the right of the GUNT to address a call to its friends.

Issued in Bardai on 3 June 1983.

Signed by the chairman of the GUNT, Goukouni Oueddei

CONGO

Liberia's Doe Arrives, Comments on OAU Summit

AB031812 Dakar PANA in French 1705 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 3 Jun (ACI/PANA) — "We are going to Addis Ababa to take part in the OAU summit, and especially to ensure that the OAU does not break apart," Liberian President Samuel Doe stated on Friday during his stopover of more than 3 hours in the Congolese capital on his way to Addis Ababa.

President Doe, who arrived at Maya-Maya Airport at 1100, held a discussion with his Congolese counterpart, Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The Liberian president stated to the press: "My visit to Addis Ababa will afford me the opportunity to hold consultations with my colleagues in order to find means of solving our many problems, including the independence of certain countries and economic problems."

Concerning Namibia's independence, President Samuel Doe said that his country is providing "moral support." He then added: "We are going to Addis Ababa to contribute all we can to the struggle for Namibia's independence."

The Liberian head of state's participation in the 19th OAU summit is in compliance with the recent decision made by the 16 heads of state of the ECOWAS, of which Liberia is a member, to go to Addis Ababa.

The Congolese president, whose country is a member of the Committee of 12, noted that the 19th summit must be held without preconditions.

Questioned on Chadian and SDAR representation at the 19th summit, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso observed that "conditions favor a meeting of African heads of state that will examine all continental issues, not simply Chad or the SDAR." Concerning the question of Western Sahara, he stressed that "Congo has recognized the SDAR."

Among the problems facing Africa, the Congolese leader mentioned the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the situation in southern Africa.

MALI

Haydala, Vieira Arrive En Route to OAU Summit

AB040630 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The leaders of Mauritania and Guinea-Bissau, on their way to Addis Ababa where they will participate in the 19th OAU summit, arrived in Bamako in the late afternoon within an hour of each other. Presidents Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala and Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino were met at the Bamako-Senou airport by the president of the republic, General Moussa Traore, members of the Central Executive Bureau, members of government, members of the National Assembly, the grand chancellor of national order, and by members of the diplomatic and consular corps.

In the opinion of President Khouna Ould Haydala, the Addis Ababa summit must prove that the OAU is mature. [Passage indistinct]. Meanwhile, President Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino of Guinea-Bissau noted that he believed the Addis Ababa summit would be difficult. [Passage indistinct].

President Moussa Traore and the two other presidents, Joao Bernardo Vieira and Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, will leave Bamako tomorrow morning for Addis Ababa. The head of state will be accompanied by Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani and Colonel Mohamed Keita, both of whom are members of the Central Executive Bureau, and by Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye.

NIGERIA

Reportage On Border Clashes With Chad

Alleged Chadian Bombardment Cited

AB041350 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Lagos, June 4 (AFP) — Clashes between Nigerian and Chadian forces in the Lake Chad region are continuing, a Nigerian presidential statement said here today. The statement accused Chad of bombarding Nigerian positions and thus preventing the opening of the Nigeria-Cameroon border post on the route between Maiduguri, in the extreme northeast of Nigeria, and the Chadian capital Ndjamena.

It said that Nigerian troops were "inexplicably shelled" as they sought to take up positions as defined in a compromise between the two states which was agreed in Lagos on May 6.

Chad Reportedly Violates Agreement

AB050730 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministry of External Affairs said that the Nigerian-Chadian border had not been reopened because of renewed shelling by Chadian troops. It said that the Chadian military action of the Nigerian positions was clearly a violation of the agreement entered into by the two countries earlier last month.

The ministry emphasized that as soon as the agreement was respected and normalcy returned to the Nigerian positions, the question of the reopening of the border as well as the implementation of the other decisions would be effective.

Air Force Receives Orders

AB050740 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] The Nigerian foreign minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, has said in Lagos that the Nigerian Air Force has been given orders not to shoot except in self-defense.

According to Nigerian military sources, the government is not satisfied with the Chadian withdrawal. They said Chadian troops have not withdrawn sufficiently, but have only moved partially.

The Chadian authorities announced a withdrawal of her troops and officially informed Nigeria through the Chadian charge d'affaires in Lagos. As a result, Chad was expecting the reopening of the Bambarou border post as an essential transit point for the supply of fuel, spare parts, and food to Chad. Reports say a 20 vehicle convoy of 30-ton trucks loaded with cereals in now held up at the border post.

OAU Possible Settlement Venue

AB060815 Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 6 Jun 83

[By Francois-Xavier Harispe]

[Text] Lagos, June 6 (AFP) — The border conflict between Chad and Nigeria could be settled in talks between their respective delegations at the Organisation of African Unity summit due to open in Addis Ababa today. It would be the first contact since the apparent breakdown of an agreement reached last month for ending the clashes around Lake Chad. Each side blamed the other for this breakdown at the weekend, and it was still unclear here today how and why fighting had broken out.

The agreement provided for each country's forces to return to the positions they occupied before the first incidents in mid-April, reportedly caused by Chadian rebels opposed to the regime of Hissein Habre launching attacks on both sides.

On Saturday a communique from the office of Nigerian President Shehu Shagari accused Chad of violating the agreement, signed in Lagos a month ago, by "inexplicable firing" which had prevented the Nigerian troops from withdrawing.

Yesterday a Chadian Government communique and a statement from Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine in Addis Ababa denied the Nigerian allegations. And a Chadian source here noted that the country had been fighting a civil war for 17 years and the Habre government, still involved in a conflict in the north with troops of former President Goukouni Oueddei, had no desire

for a "second front" in the west. The source also noted that therewould be no interest for Chad to fight Nigeria, on which it depends for much of its supplies.

Observers here also wondered why Nigeria, which has consistently tried to stop the fighting in Chad and supported the Habre regime since it came to power, would want to attack its neighbour.

ANGOLA

UNITA on Hostage Arrival, Anti-Cuban Campaign

MB031031 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 3 Jun 83

["Statement" by UNITA Central Committee, issued by Strategic Operational Command of Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and signed by Dr General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of UNITA and commander in chief of Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, at UNITA Central Base on 31 May]

[Text] Statement by the UNITA Central Committee:

Point 1: The UNITA Central Committee, meeting in its first extraordinary session to examine the application of the resolutions of the fifth party congress held in Mavinga in Cuando Cubango, expresses its satisfaction with the progress made in all fields of activity directed toward national liberation in the year of the anti-Cuban campaign.

Point 2: The UNITA Central Committee expresses its particular satisfaction with the resounding UNITA victory at Alto Catumbela, which culminated in the destruction of the paper mill complex, the destruction of two road bridges and one railway bridge and, finally, with the capture of 84 foreign technicians, who, as mercenaries, were in the service of Russians and Cubans who support the minority government of the MPLA chieftains against the black majority of the Angolan people.

Point 3: Through this statement, the UNITA Central Committee praises the General Staff of the forces that represent the people's frustration, the command of the 517th Battalion, every guerrilla unit, and all the people who, quite selflessly, took part in the Alto Catumbela operation, which placed our anti-imperialist struggle against Russian expansionism on the African Continent at a new level, thus winning for UNITA and the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] a great deal of the sympathy and support that we receive. It was an act of stealth, planning, and unprecedented execution in the annals of the struggles of peoples against Russsian totalitarianism. The FALA were able to humiliate the Cubans, thus demonstrating the futility of the Cuban presence in Angola and showing that they are in our country only to plunder our resources.

Point 4: The Central Committee of UNITA calls upon all Angolan people in the liberated and other areas; all party militants in the bush, villages, and towns; all regular units and all guerrilla units to redouble their efforts by emulating the Alto Catumbela example to deal even heavier blows to the enemy who oppresses us in our own country. With the Alto Catumbela action, the FALA was able to paralyze the 40,000-man Cuban expeditionary contingent, along with the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and its independent People's Defense Organization, for a total of 100,000 men, supported by an air force consisting of about 87 aircraft.

No one was able to forcibly retrieve the Czechoslovaks, a fact which provoked deep division between the minority government of the MPLA chieftains and their Russian masters. The Russians were more interested in the lives of their white Czechoslovak vassals than in the prestige of a minority, disorganized, and unpopular government like the MPLA government.

Point 5: All the Czechoslovaks have arrived safe and sound at UNITA Central Base after having walked more than 2,000 km through the heartland of Angola, thanks to the unconditional support of the majority of the Angolan people, who are oppressed by the Cubans. Now, the Central Committee of UNITA holds the cards to fight Russian-Cuban imperialism and the MPLA chieftains in the diplomatic field, for, thanks to your courage and tenacity, the diplomatic initiative has passed from the Russian side to the side of UNITA, the legitimate representative of the poorest strata of the black majority of the Angolan people.

Point 6: Angolans and Comrades: Let all of us fully assume our responsibility in the current phase of our history to liberate our beloved fatherland from the neocolonial yoke of the Russians and Cubans. Victory is possible, as you recently demonstrated in (Lamaum) and particularly in Alto Catumbela.

Dawn of freedom for Africa!

Dawn of freedom for Angola!

Dawn of freedom for UNITA!

The struggle triumphs! United we shall win!

LESOTHO

Jonathan Returns; Communist States Promise Aid

AB060650 Paris AFP in English 0354 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Maseru, June 6 (AFP) — China, North Korea, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania have undertaken to help Lesotho in economic development and security matters, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan said on his return from a tour of the five countries Sunday.

Addressing a crowd of several thousand people at Maseru airport, Chief Jonathan described his voyage as a "rousing success" and an "eye-opener." He said most of the aid promised by the five states he visited was aimed at helping the enclave attain self-sufficiency in cereal production. He did not indicate the nature of the aid promised for "security affairs."

Lesotho, which is entirely surrounded by South African territory, was the target of a bloody raid in December by South African commandos, which Pretoria said was aimed at bases of the African National Congress (ANC).

Chief Jonathan's regime has often been the target of violent attacks and sabotage carried out in the name of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the armed wing of the opposition Basotho Congress Party.

The prime minister said in his speech yesterday that he hoped there would be no obstruction to bringing the aid into Lesotho

from Mozambique across South African territory. A tightening up of controls on Lesothan-South African border posts last week greatly slowed down traffic between the two countries.

Recalling that the Soviet Union and China would be opening embassies at Maseru "very soon," Chief Jonathan said he "personally had no regret" about visiting five communist countries, despite some "mixed feelings" this might have aroused in some Lesothan circles. The Roman Catholic Church, which is very powerful in the Kingdom, strongly criticised the prime minister's turn toward the Eastern bloc.

The Soviet ambassador arrived here Saturday and is to present his credentials to King Moshoeshoe II in the next few days. China and Lesotho decided to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors during Chief Jonathan's visit to Peking in mid-May.

MOZAMBIQUE

Minister Calls for U.S. Response on Namibia

MB031147 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, has said he believes that the United States will have to respond to the demands of the international community now that the UN secretary general has been mandated to hold direct talks on Namibian independence. The United States has been supporting South Africa's demands to link Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The international community has rejected this linkage.

Speaking on arrival at Maputo airport this morning, Mr Chissano said that it has become necessary for negotiations on Namibian independence to be taken back under the direct supervision of the United Nations. Referring to South Africa's delaying tactics, he said the Pretoria regime must be forced to accept and respond to the demands of the international community. Mr Chissano stressed that the role of the secretary general on the coming months would be to move towards the implementation of the UN plan for Namibia and not to be [word indistinct] issues irrelevant to the process. Questioned about the role of the five-nation Western Contact Group, Mr Chissano said that they could have some role to play, but their work should not interfere with the UN efforts to secure a settlement.

NAMIBIA

Briefing Delivered on SWAPO Offensive

MB021606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355 GMT 2 Jun 83

["Feature — cleared by SWA Territory Force HQ" — SAPA slug; by Peter Kenny]

[Text] Oshakati (Ovambo), June 1, SAPA — SWAPO, which began its toughest offensive in SWA/Namibia this year, has launched its "third wave" of infiltration into the beleaguered territory, according to security force officers.

The territory came under international spotlight yesterday when the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution authorising the UN secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to undertake a personal initiative to achieve implementation of the UN plan for SWA/Namibia's independence. Black states sponsoring the resolution decided not to demand economic sanctions against South Africa as punishment for refusing to agree to implement the plan, as this would probably have evoked a veto from the United States.

The United States and South Africa are demanding the withdrawal of up to 30,000 Cuban troops based in Angola before UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia. According to South African military spokesmen in the SWA/Namibian Operational Area, there is strong Cuban logistical support for SWAPO insurgents infiltrating from southern Angola.

A chief staff officer at Oshakati, the nerve centre of the Operational Area, this week briefed newsmen on the situation in SWA/Namibia.

Sector 10, which comprises densely populated Ovambo and sparsely peopled Kaokoland to the west, bears the brunt of the low-intensity war. According to the briefing officer, the Angolan Armed Forces, FAPLA, have deployed powerful SAM-3 surface-to-air missiles with an effective range of 25 km to protect the area from Namibe (formerly Mocamedes) in Angola along the railway line eastwards through Lubango. It is this track which provides SWAPO with much of its logistical support. The organisation has a number of bases along the railway line, as well as to the south at Cassinga, the target of a highly successful South African Defence Force attack in 1979.

According to South African intelligence reports, Lubango is the headquarters of FAPLA's 5th Military Region. However, SAM-3 air support makes it difficult for aircraft to approach closer than 25 km to the town, near which the feared SWAPO Special Unit receives its training.

SWAPO's main headquarters is at Lubango. Ordinary detachments, responsible for SWAPO's day-to-day operations, are based at the Jumbo training base. At Volcano, northwest of Lubango, the special units of SWAPO receive their three to six months intensive training.

SWAPO's field headquarters, according to the briefing officer, is at Cassinga. The movement also has an eastern, a central and a western operational area command.

"At each of these command headquarters are four detachments, each about 75 strong. SWAPO's present "wave" strategy started with the bulk of its men from Lubango. This first wave was aimed at the white farming area and was primarily geared to making propaganda and committing sabotage," the briefing officer said. Most of the more than 800 men who took part in the first wave were members of the Special Unit, and more than 300 of them were killed by security forces either on their way in or out of SWA/ Namibia. They tried to organise 14 companies, each about 50 strong, compared with nine companies last year. "But

only a total of 12 terrorists managed to infiltrate white farming areas — five on the western side at Kamanjab and seven in the Tsumeb district," the briefing officer said.

It was in this penetration that two armed men guarding the farm Vergenoeg, just south of the Ovambo border, were shot dead by seven insurgents who crossed into the white farming area.

A second wave, "which was nipped in the bud," was launched to coincide with Cassinga Day on May 4, the anniversary of the South African raid on Cassinga in 1979.

"These actions were characterised by hard intimidation of civilians such as attacks on kraals [homesteads] and attacks on black members of the security forces and their families," the officer said.

Since February, when the first "wave" began, 27 civilians have been killed in landmine explosions, shootings or other forms of murder, according to the official statistics. "And because SWAPO has had such heavy losses in the field they have abducted about 300 school children to swell their diminishing ranks since the start of the first wave," the briefing officer said. He put SWAPO's present strength in Angola at between 7,000 and 8,000.

According to him, insurgents are now laying landmines indiscriminately, rather than on roads used mainly by military vehicles in the north. "Since 1980, they have been planting them (mines) on any road. Civilians were responsible for 20 percent of the mine detonations up to May 25."

SWAPO had lately begun attacking small bases from a distance with mortar and rocket fire, the officer said. They tended not to move in groups of 30 or 40 insurgents as in the past, but rather in small groups of three or four.

Although Cubans were manning many of the radar and missile bases in southern Angola, security forces chasing SWAPO infiltrators back into Angola had not made contact with the Cubans, according to the briefing officer.

Since Operation Protea in 1981, SWAPO had moved its eastern operational headquarters from Ngiva 150km north to Cuvelai.

Last year, the security forces reported a marked drop in the number of incidents involving or instigated by insurgents. The briefing officer said the number of incidents involving SWAPO infiltrators had dropped substantially from the beginning of May.

In Ovambo, the dusk-to-dawn curfew, which has become a way of life, is still in force.

One newsman asked if signs of much stricter security around Oshakati indicated that the South Africans were "concreting" themselves in. The officer answered that most of the military structures in the town were temporary, while civilian houses had bomb shelters.

Earlier this year, a bomb blast caused considerable damage in Oshakati's post office, which is inside a double security fence.

"If the outside forces in Angola pull out, I presume we will be able to pull out," the briefing officer said.

In Oshakati the winter's evening silence is shattered occasionally by mortar fire. It is a reminder that despite South Africa's military successes against SWAPO, the war is entering its 17th year.

The uncertainty for this territory seeking nationhood was reinforced by the announcement in New York yesterday by SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, that the guerrilla war will be intensified.

SOUTH AFRICA

Three ANC Terrorists Reprieved; Three To Hang

MB061050 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1029 GMT 6 June 83

[Excerpt] Cape Town, June 6, SAPA — Three of six ANC terrorists sentenced to death in the past two years were reprieved this morning by the state president, who commuted their sentences to life imprisonment. The other three, as well as two men charged with murder, will be hanged on Thursday. The men were informed this morning of the decision of the state president and the Executive Council.

The men who were reprieved are Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Noise. They were found guilty on August 19, 1981 in the Transvaal Supreme Court of high treason and sentenced to death. All three appealed against their convictions and sentences but the appeals were dismissed by the appellate division. The prisoners also petitioned the state president for clemency. In addition, petitions were received from various organisations here and abroad. The three terrorists who are to hang are Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Marcus Thabo Motaung. They were sentenced to death in the Transvaal Supreme Court on August 6, 1982, after being found guilty of high treason. The two men who will hang for murder are Eric Marshall and Telele Joseph Kunene.

Of the three men who were reprieved, Tsotsobe was involved in the attack on the Booysens police station; Shabangu was responsible for the handgrenade attack on the house of Constable Mahaule; Moise was involved in the attack on the fuel plant at Secunda. In none of these cases did loss of life result.

Other charges proved against Tsotsobe were that he was among a group who attacked a building at Orland-West in Johannesburg on May 5, 1980, that he participated in setting ten charges of TNT explosives, of which two detonated, on the railway lines near the Dube Station near Johannesburg, and that he participated in an attack on the office buildings of the West Rand Administration Board at Diepkloof, Johannesburg. No loss of life occurred in any of these events.

Apart from the handgrenade attack on the house of Constable Mahaule, Shabangu was involved in a later mission in which he had to eliminate certain persons. Three notes with the names of

those who had to be eliminated were found on him when he was arrested.

Moise was involved in the attack on the fuel plant at Secunda on June 2, 1980. Remains of magnetic limpet mines of Russian origin were found on the scene after the explosions. None of the 52 people employed there at the time was injured. After the attack Moise and his companions fled to Mozambique, but returned later to reconnoitre Secunda to launch another attack on the plant, the court was told.

The three terrorists who will die on Thursday were found guilty of charges emanating from attacks with Russian-made arms on the Moroka, Orlando and Wonderboompoort police stations, as well as acts of sabotage on the Capital Park power station and the Bew Canada Railway Line.

During the attacks on the police stations four policemen were killed and several people injured.